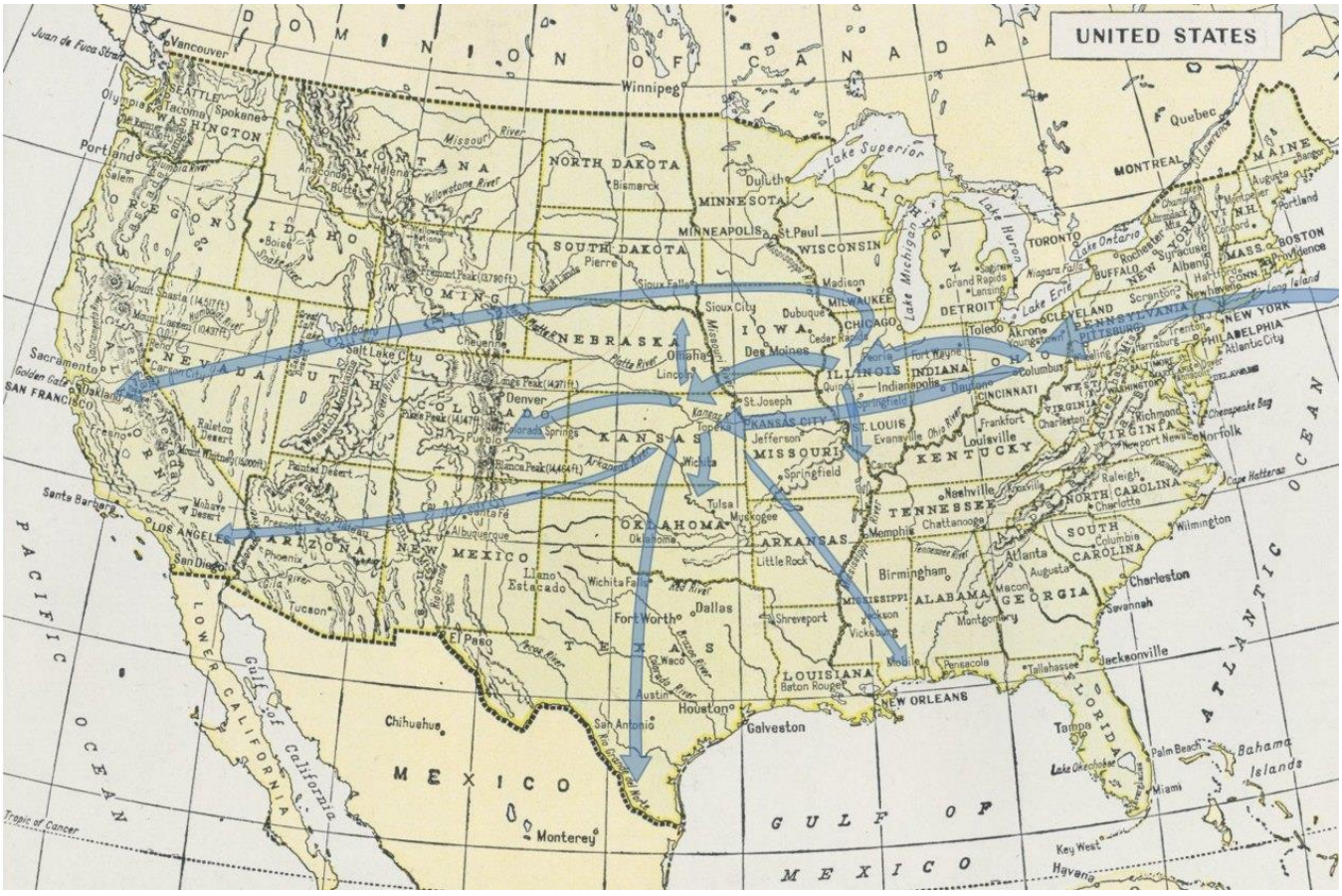
Descendants of
Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein
of Steinbach am Donnersberg, Germany, and Tiverton, Ohio
Volume 1: A Family Story

Steven T. Bower

24 January 2021



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Cover image: Major migrations of the Bauer family and descendants—see Figure 27 on page 47.

Version History

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This Bauer family story is compiled from the work of many authors and researchers. As such, I often use "we" to describe what we collectively know of this family.

The following members of this extended family have been especially helpful:

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- Doris (Sales) Bauer, Alabama (generation 5)
- Carol Ann Wenzel, California (generation 6)

Special appreciation is due to Gerlind Leibig-Bauer, our distant cousin in Germany, who persevered in email exchanges with my clumsy translations to and from German using Google Translate. Gerlind provided a wealth of information on the Bauers of Steinbach am Donnersberg, being of that clan. Our common ancestors are Johann Abraham Bauer and Anna Katharina Magsamen, great-grandparents of Johannes Bauer, the progenitor of this Bauer family story.

Michael März deserves special mention for his comprehensive 1990 compilation of *Steinbach am Donnersberg, Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (Steinbach am Donnersberg, History of Land and People). I am grateful for his permission to translate and reproduce sections of that work.

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Descendants of Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein of Steinbach am Donnersberg, Germany, and Tiverton, Ohio

Volume 1: A Family Story

INTRODUCTION

A Family Story through Time

In 1837, a family well-established for generations in a rural German village sold their mill, picked up roots, and emigrated to America. When they crossed the Atlantic, Johannes and Katharina Bauer were each about 50 years old, and were joined by their seven living children ranging in age from seven to 25 years. The family settled in rural Ohio, and over several generations the descendants spread throughout much of the United States.

This volume tells the story of the immigrant Bauer family and what became of their descendants. Such books are often called a "family history," but a family's history would be the story of its ancestors—this is the story of a family and its descendants.

The story starts in the rural village of Steinbach am Donnersberg in what was then the German Confederation, a collection of 39 German-speaking states.[1] The parents, Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein, married in 1811. He was a master miller, as were his father and grandfather at the same Upper Mill (*Obere Mühle*) in Steinbach. In 1837, seeking a better life, they left that world behind and settled as farmers in the rural town of Tiverton, Ohio.

Spreading out from Ohio, the family grew over the generations with the still-young country, a part of its expanding diversity. From the immigrant children through their great-grandchildren (generation 5), 288 direct descendants have been found, born in at least 20 different states between 1812 and 1959. In generations 6–8 another 354 direct descendants have been identified. This is the story of that extended family.

Figure 1: Steinbach am Donnersberg location map

While this family story includes copious detail of use to genealogists, please don't be dissuaded if that is not your interest. Most of that detail is relegated to the appendices. In the main text you can easily skip over genealogical details to instead focus on the broader story of the family's German roots, how they came to America, what became of several generations of descendants, and how their story fits into this period of history.

Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein were my great-great-great grandparents, the source of my Bower surname. As the author of this family story, I am a member of generation 6, which means Johannes and Katharina were two of my 32 great-great-great grandparents. Put another way, they represent about 1/16th of my inherited genes, or of "where I come from." If you are their living descendant, then Johannes and Katharina are likewise a small fraction of your overall ancestry. Just the same, they provide a common point of reference for all of their descendants—indeed, they live on as part of us.

[1] Wikipedia. *German Confederation*. Accessed 6-Apr-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Confederation

Overview of the Book

Researching a family's descendants provides a pathway to studying the overall history of that time. What currents of history carried the family forward? How did geography, politics, the economy, and technology affect the family through the generations? Understanding how the family fit into its historical context is a main interest of this book.

Volume 1 is comprised of these major sections:

Introduction – naming conventions, information sources, where to submit comments/corrections, the online family tree, and recommended reading.

The Family Home in the German Palatinate – the home village and the Bauer family in Germany.

Emigration from the German Palatinate to America – when, why, and how the family immigrated to America, and how their experience fits into U.S. immigration history.

Timeline of Bauer Family Descendants and World Events – selected historical events relative to the Bauer family, from the 1600s through the 1950s.

Generations 1 & 2: The Immigrant Bauer Family – what became of the original immigrants.

Overview of the Descendants – family migrations within the U.S., demographic statistics, occupations, and military service.

Appendices – more detailed information on select topics.

Volume 1 is available at https://archive.org/details/bauerkleinfamilyvol1 (pdf).

Volume 2 provides a listing of the descendants, and is available online at:

https://archive.org/details/bauerkleinfamilyvol2 (pdf), or

https://stevebower.github.io/BauerKleinFamily/ (web page, which may be easier to search by name).

Conventions for Names, Locations, and Dates

Spelling of names: When names are in the context of a reference, the original spelling is generally used. Variations in the spelling of names was common, even in official documents, up to the early 1900s. Johannes and Katharina (Klein) Bauer became "John" and "Catharine" in America, so they are referred to by either name depending on the context.

Women's names: Women are identified by their birth (maiden) names. Birth names are sometimes shown in parentheses, as in "Katharina (Klein) Bauer."

Historical location names: To better reflect the historical context, location names are for the time of the recorded events. Therefore, a person born in Kansas in 1860 would have a birth location of "Kansas Territory," since Kansas became a state in 1861. Many counties and towns have changed their boundaries or names over time. I have tried to use the correct names for the times of recorded events, adding the current name where needed for clarity.

Event dates: The accuracy of the dates provided is only as good as the sources from which they were determined. When different sources had different dates (not unusual), I made every effort to use the date of the most reliable source(s). For example, a birth date on a death certificate would generally take precedence over a birth date on a headstone.

Information Sources and Possible Errors

Primary sources for genealogy include birth certificates, marriage licenses, death certificates, and probate records. Many of the facts in this family story are from secondary sources, such as census records, other family

histories, marriage and cemetery listings, headstones, obituaries, and the like. I have attempted to document all data sources in the associated online Ancestry.com family tree (see below for how to access the tree) so that the accuracy can be independently assessed. As with most family histories of this type, much of the evidence for relationships is circumstantial, and there are certainly errors to be corrected. I have noted where I believe the evidence to be "possible" or "probable" matches to the associated person or relationship.

I have striven for diligence in establishing the relationships of married couples, and of children to parents. In general, I have established relationships only where there is substantial evidence based on reliable or multiple sources. Finding a relationship in someone else's online tree is a hint, but is not adequate evidence that the relationship actually exists.

Many parent-child relationships are assumed based on U.S. census records, for which the relationships to the head of household were recorded starting in the 1880 census (though such self-reported data should always be questioned). For census records prior to 1880, I have generally assumed that children living with a couple are children with their parents, but know that a child with the same last name could be a cousin or adopted, or just misreported or misrecorded. For this reason I have striven to find all census and other records for each of the descendants, in order to identify any inconsistencies between records that may indicate unexpected relationships, or any records attributed to the wrong person. In particular, when individuals or relationships were questionable, I made every effort to dig deeper by requesting vital records, requesting information from local genealogical societies, searching for newspaper clippings, and the like.

In addition, I have contacted living cousins from many family branches to confirm family records and relationships, and to fill in gaps. Many collaborators have provided a wealth of information, including personal recollections, photographs, newspaper clippings, and family bibles. Several visits to Coshocton County, Ohio, and surrounding counties, including local history and genealogical societies, have been invaluable for filling in various gaps in the family story. Other local history centers have graciously responded to requests by mail and email for various documents.

Regarding the completeness of the overall family record, every effort has been made to identify all children in each generation, especially the early generations so as not to miss a large branch of the tree. However, it's unknown what became of one child of Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein, their son Johannes, and there is some uncertainty as to the families of their daughters Anna Elizabetha and Anna Margaretha. For more detail on what we know of Johannes and Katharina's children, see the section, "Generations 1 & 2: The Immigrant Bauer Family."

Where to Submit Comments, Corrections, Additions

I welcome any comments, corrections, or additions of new descendants that would improve this family story, including for the listing of descendants in Volume 2. Please contact me at:

Steve Bower
65 Wortheim Lane, Richmond, VT 05477
bauerkleinfamily@worldvista.net

Online Family Tree at Ancestry.com

The primary repository for information on the individual descendants and their relationships is Ancestry.com, in the "Hemlock" family tree. The online tree includes much more detailed information than found in these volumes, including:

- photographs and stories of many individuals
- obituaries, and newspaper articles and clippings
- census records and images, showing where people lived during their lives
- occupations, military, birth/death/marriage certificates, and other records
- many other family relatives—the descendants listing in Volume 2 is limited to direct descendants and their spouses
- ability to browse the family tree.

The family tree is accessible to anyone once you sign up with an Ancestry.com account.

A **paid account** will give you full access to all public family trees.

A **free account** will give you limited access:

- I will need to send you an invite to view the family tree (see my contact information just above).
- browse the family tree and view a person's profile (details)
- see stories, articles, photos, or other images saved to a person's Gallery.
- see the records for different events (birth, marriage, death, census, etc.), but you cannot view their associated images.

Once you have an account, Johannes Bauer can be found in the family tree at this address:

https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/14045445/person/19256943035/story.

Recommended Reading

For those wanting to better understand life in Germany at the time the Bauer family lived there, emigration from that region, and the story of those immigrants in the new world, I found the following books to be the most useful in this quest.

Our Daily Bread: German Village Life, 1500–1850, by Teva J. Scheer, 2010.

Daily Life in Immigrant America 1820–1870, by James M. Bergquist. 2009.

Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683–1983, by Günter Moltmann, editor, 1982.

Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration, by Walter Allen Knittle, 1937, reprinted 2001.

For fiction I recommend ***The Last of the Blacksmiths*** by Claire Gebben (2014). This wonderful novel takes place during the same period when the Bauer family immigrated to Ohio. The story follows a young German in the village of Freinsheim—which is just 13 miles (21 km) from Steinbach am Donnersberg—as he emigrates to Cleveland, Ohio, to apprentice as a blacksmith. The author traced her family back to Freinsheim after discovering several dozen letters in Old German script written by her ancestors between 1841–1900. The main character and other elements of the story are fashioned from her own family history, coupled with extensive historical research.

Steinbach am Donnersberg: the Home Village

The Bauer family was well-established in the village of Steinbach am Donnersberg, in what is today southwestern Germany (see map on page 1). Johannes Bauer, patriarch of this family story, was born there in 1788, as were several generations of his ancestors and a large extended family (detailed in Appendix 1). Many of their descendants continue to live in this town and region. From 2009 to 2019, the Mayor of Steinbach am Donnersberg was Reiner Bauer,[2] a descendant of Johannes' great-grandfather Johann Abraham Bauer.

Steinbach translates as "Stone Creak," and Donnersberg as "Thunder Mountain." At 2,254 feet (687 meters), Donnersberg is the highest peak in the Palatinate. At right is the view of the mountain from Steinbach.[3] There are about 100 places named Steinbach in German-speaking countries, hence the "am Donnersberg" distinction.[4]

Steinbach's population was 726 residents as of December 2018, nearly identical its 720 residents in 1835, shortly before the Bauer family emigrated to America.[5,6]

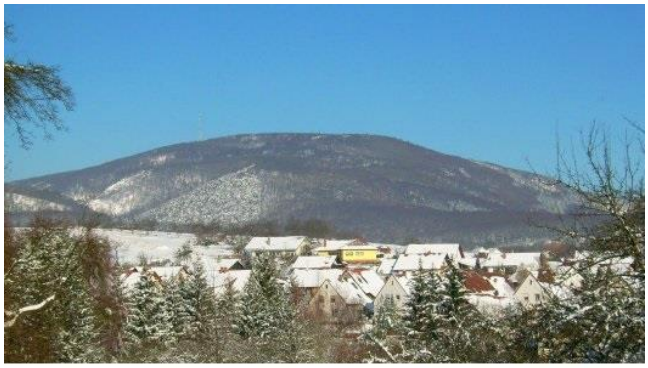

Figure 2: Donnersberg, from Steinbach [3]

[2] Wikipedia. *Steinbach am Donnersberg*. "Bürgermeister: Ortsbürgermeisterin ist Susanne Röß. Bei der Kommunalwahl am 26. Mai 2019 wurde sie mit einem Stimmenanteil von 74,35 % gewählt und folgte damit Reiner Bauer, der nach 10 Jahren Amtszeit nicht mehr für diese Aufgabe kandidiert hatte." Accessed 29-Mar-2020: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steinbach_am_Donnersberg

[3] Wikipedia. *Donnersberg von Steinbach.jpg*. License for use: CC BY-SA 2.0. Accessed 28-Mar-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donnersberg#/media/File:Donnersberg_von_Steinbach.jpg

[4] Wikipedia. *Steinbach am Donnersberg*. Accessed 4-Apr-2020: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steinbach_am_Donnersberg

[5] Ibid.

[6] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Page 431.

The Bauer family residence was behind the village in this photo (to the south), and to the left.

Figure 3: Steinbach am Donnersberg Village looking west–southwest, September 2019[7]

A central feature of the village is the gothic Protestant church, where Johannes Bauer and each if his nine children were christened (see those records in Appendix 2). The church was built 1450–1452, and was burned down by the French during the Palatinate War of Succession in 1689. The building was rebuilt over the years and was completed to its present form in 1720, as shown in the photo below.[8]

Figure 4: Steinbach protestant church[8]

Figure 5: Steinbach coat of arms[9]

The town coat of arms (*Wappen*) is shown above. The official description, or heraldic blazon, is: "In blue on a green background, sitting to the left, John the Evangelist in a silver coat and red undergarment, writing his gospel in

[7] Image from Steinbach am Donnersberg Facebook site, dated 25-Sep-2019. Accessed 4-Apr-2020: https://www.facebook.com/steinbachamdonnersberg/

[8] Wikipedia. *Protestantische Kirche (Steinbach am Donnersberg)*. Church image license: CC BY-SA 2.0. Accessed 4-Apr-2020: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantische_Kirche_(Steinbach_am_Donnersberg).

a red-bound silver book, a black eagle standing behind him on the right." It was awarded by the Rhineland-Palatinate Ministry of the Interior in 1950 and goes back to a seal from 1777.[9]

The town is located in the Palatinate (*Pfalz* in German), a region between the middle Rhine River to the east and the present-day German border to the west. The Palatinate was the homeland of many early German emigrants to America. This is mainly a rural area with a largely forested landscape, dotted with small towns and villages as it was when the Bauer family lived there. The nearest large city to Steinbach was Worms, on the Rhine about 22 miles (35 km) to the east. In 1816, after 12 years of Napoleonic Wars, and 20 years before the Bauer family emigrated, the Palatinate became part of the Kingdom of Bavaria. It was removed from Bavaria in 1946, when it became part of the new state Rhineland-Palatinate.[10]

Between the middle ages and 1792, the Palatinate was part of the Holy Roman Empire, and was divided into 45 separate secular and ecclesiastical territories. At that time, the area that is Germany today was a collection of dozens of dynastic territories, ruled by various members of the nobility.[11] In 1794, when Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein were children, the Palatinate and other lands west of the Rhine were occupied by French revolutionary troops. In 1797 the region became the Département of Mont Tonnerre when annexed by the First French Republic.[12]

Going back about 2000 years, this was originally a Celtic region, evidenced by a Celtic defensive structure and settlement built at that time on the Donnersberg. Steinbach today is home to an open-air Celtic Village museum, and a 16 acre (6.4 hectare) Celtic garden showing the life, work, culture, and nature in the time of the Celts.

The map below is part of a cartographic series of southwestern Germany, published in 1797 when Johannes and Katharina were children. The large forested area in the lower center of the image is Donnersberg (Thunder Mountain), where the mountain top is labeled. Below that area is the village of Steinbach, where Johannes was born in 1788, and where the family lived before emigrating to America. At the top center of the image is the village of Dernbach, where Katharina Klein was likely born (see records in Appendix 2). Today this is the village of Dörnbach, within the town of Rockenhausen.

[9] Wikipedia. *Steinbach am Donnersberg*. Image in the public domain. Accessed 4-Apr-2020: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steinbach_am_Donnersberg

[10] Wikipedia. *Bavaria*. Accessed 29-Mar-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bavaria

[11] For an appreciation of how fractured Germany was in 1792, see the map at: http://www.emersonkent.com/map_archive/central_europe_1792.htm

[12] Wikipedia. *Palatinate*. Accessed 31-Mar-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palatinate_(region)

This map image is about 7.5 miles (12 km) left to right, oriented with north to the right.
Steinbach is in the lower-left, below the forested Donnersberg.

Figure 6: 1797 Map of Steinbach am Donnersberg area [13]

[13] Map of southwestern Germany, created under the direction of Major General Johann Heinrich von Schmitt, published 1797. Library of Congress citation: https://lccn.loc.gov/89690516. Available digitally at https://mapire.eu/en/map/schmittsche-karte/.

For a sense of the scale of the village when the Bauer family lived there, the map below shows a village plan from before 1830 (note the artist in the lower right corner). The Protestant church can be seen at the center of the village, the building outlined and marked with a cross. The Bauer family's residence was below the village, a bit outside of this map.

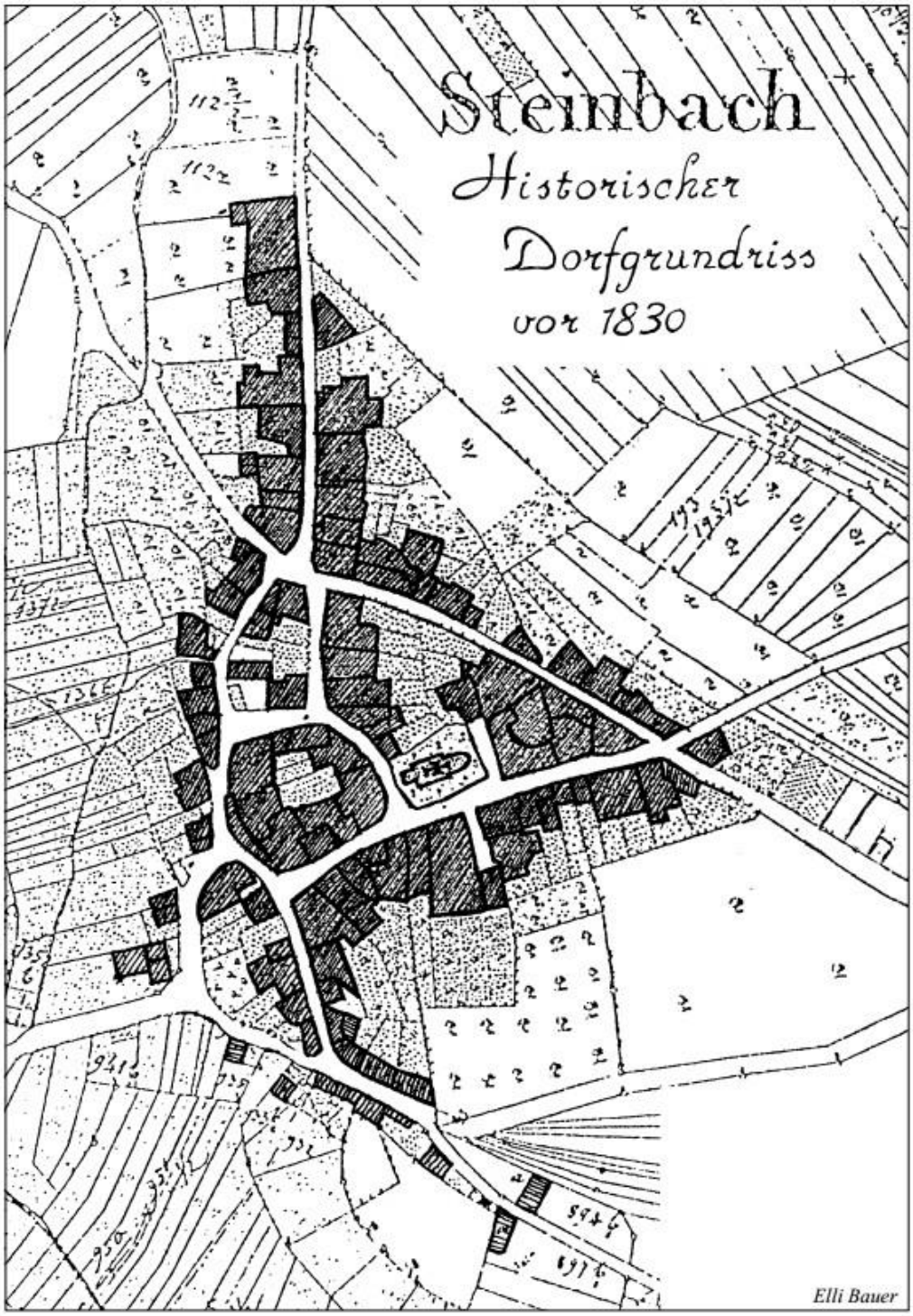

Figure 7: Steinbach village plan from before 1830[14]

[14] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Page 216.

The Bauers in Germany: Three Generations of Millers

The creeks running through Steinbach supported three small mills. Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein owned the Upper Mill (*Obere Mühle*), where Johannes was a master miller.

As a "master" craftsman, Johannes would have been a member of a guild. The European guild system established associations of craftsman, artisans, and merchants in their particular areas of expertise. Guilds were organized to control entry into the guild, regulate member activity, establish trade practices, and discourage competition from outsiders. The career progression was to first work as an apprentice, then as a Journeyman, and finally being elected to become a master craftsman. Although the specific requirements differed between guilds and regions, only masters, and sometime Journeymen, could be members of a guild.[15, 16]

The Upper Mill dates back to at least the early 1600s, before the Thirty Years' War. Prior to Johannes Bauer, the mill had been owned by his father Johann Jakob Bauer until he died in 1801. Before Johann Jakob Bauer the mill was owned by his father, Johann Adam Bauer, starting in 1750.[17] A more complete history of the mill can be found in Appendix 5.

Today, the original site of the Upper Mill can be found in Steinbach on Upper Mill Street (*Obere Mühle Strasse*). As a testament to the mill's historical importance, it lies in the *Obere Mühle Wohnplätze*, one of the town's five official residential areas.[18]

The mill site today is about 30 meters (100 feet) from the Wildensteiner Bach, the stream historically called the "Steinbach" that emerges from the Wildenstein valley.[19] The stream, source of the mill's power, may have been diverted since the mill was operating. On the village plan above, the Wildenstein stream appears in the lower left corner—the Upper Mill was below the village. The original mill house still stands today, though it was not used as a mill after the late 1800s, and the living quarters have been rebuilt.

Figure 8: Millstone from the Upper Mill

The photos at right and below were taken by Diana Bauer in 2014 at the site of the Upper Mill. The significance of the inscription above the entrance to the mill—"h Bauer 1845"—is unknown, though it may refer to Johann Heinrich Bauer, who purchased the mill from Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein in 1837, and who is recorded as having died in 1846.[20]

[15] Teva J. Scheer. 2010. *Our Daily Bread: German Village Life, 1500-1850*. Page 127.

[16] Wikipedia. *Master craftsman*. Accessed 29-Mar-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_craftsman

[17] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Page 280. Accessed 4-Sep-2012: http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html

[18] Rhineland-Palatinate State Statistical Office (ed.). 2017. *Amtliches Verzeichnis der Gemeinden und Gemeindeteile* (Official list of municipalities and parts of municipalities).

[19] Wikipedia. *Steinbach am Donnersberg*. Accessed 4-Apr-2020: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steinbach_am_Donnersberg

[20] Pfälzisch-Rheinische Familienkunde e. V. Ludwigshafen (Palatine-Rhine Genealogy registered club, Ludwigshafen). *Verzeichnis der pfälzischen Müller und ihrer Familien* (Directory of Palatine Millers and their Families), Version 28.2.2014. Pages 38, 267. Accessed 10-Jun-2014: http://www.prfk.org/images/pdf/PfalzMueller1.pdf

See text for explanation. Photo by Diana Bauer, June 2014.

Figure 9: Door accessing the old mill, beneath the present day living quarters

The Bauer Name

Today, Bauer is one of the most common surnames in Germany. By one analysis, Bauer is the tenth most common name, and Klein (which means "small") is the 15th most common name.[21]

Bauer in German generally means "farmer." Depending on the context, it can also translate as peasant, pawn, rustic, or bumpkin. The German name can also be used in the sense of "neighbor" or "fellow citizen." The word "boor" comes from the same root, from Lower German *bur*, or Dutch *boer* (farmer).

Historically, the name has had various meanings, depending on the dialect. Steinbach was in an area where people spoke West Central German, between High German to the south and Low German to the north.[22] The word's roots are also related to the English "bower" as described in *An Etymological Dictionary of the German Language*: [23]

> **Bauer** (1.), neuter and masculine, 'birdcage,' a word foreign to the Upper German dialects, from Middle High German *bûr*, used only in the sense of 'sojourn, birdcage;' but Old High German *bûr* has the further meaning of 'house, chamber.' Anglo-Saxon *bûr*, 'dwelling' (to which English *neighbour* from Anglo-Saxon *neahgebur* is related; similarly the more general meaning of Bauer appears in High German Nachbar), English *bower*, with which English dialectic *bire* ('cowhouse'), Anglo-Saxon *býre*, is connected. ...

[21] Ingrid Bauer on thoughtco.com. *The Top 100 German Surnames*. Updated 5-Dec-2019. Accessed 8-Apr-2020: https://www.thoughtco.com/german-last-names-1444607

[22] For a map of where different dialects were spoken, see Wikipedia, *German Dialects*: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_dialects

[23] Wikisource. *An Etymological Dictionary of the German Language/Annotated/B (full text)*. Accessed 8-Apr-2020: https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/An_Etymological_Dictionary_of_the_German_Language/Annotated/B_(full_text)

Bauer (2.), masculine, in Erbauer, Ackerbauer, ‘tiller,’ from Middle High German *bûwære*, Old High German *bûâri* (Gothic **bauareis* is wanting), the term for the agent, from bauen.

Bauer (3.), masculine, ‘rustic, peasant,’ historically and etymologically different from Bauer (2.), for the Middle High German form is *gebûr*, Old High German *gibûro*, masculine, which belongs to the Old Teutonic *bûr*, ‘dwelling,’ discussed under Bauer (1.), and means literally ‘co-dweller, joint-occupier,’ then ‘neighbour, fellow-citizen’ ...”

EMIGRATION FROM THE GERMAN PALATINATE TO AMERICA

We have only a few direct records to inform us as to why and how the Bauer family emigrated to America from southwestern Germany (then part of Bavaria in the German Confederation). But these few records have provided enough detail to fill in the story of their emigration to their new home—as told by answering the following questions:

- When Did the Family Emigrate to America?
- Why Did the Family Emigrate from Germany?
- Did the Family Lose Property in a War?
- How Did the Family Travel to America?
- What Did the Family See at the Port of Le Havre?
- What Was It Like Sailing Across the Atlantic on the *Celte*?
- What Can We Learn from Other Passengers on the *Celte*?
- Why Did the Family Settle in Tiverton, Ohio?

Followed by some historical context:

- Some History of Coshocton County and Tiverton, Ohio
- How the Bauer Family Migration Fits into U.S. Immigration History

When Did the Family Emigrate to America?

Prior to the 1820s, a system of indentured servitude existed by which emigrants could work off the cost of passage by an obligation of servitude in America. By the 1830s, emigrants had to have their passage money prior to departure. Typically they sold off their material possessions to fund their voyage to the "new world."[24] Indeed, this was apparently the means by which the Bauer family emigrated.

Johannes Bauer was a master miller in their village of Steinbach am Donnersberg. Before emigrating, he and Katharina Klein sold the Upper Mill and paid off their debts as recorded on a notarized legal document dated 28-Mar-1837 (see Appendix 4 for the document and its full text). The voyage across the Atlantic was best made during the summer months, so the sale of the Upper Mill was well-timed to prepare for their emigration.

From the Upper Mill sale document.

Figure 10: Signatures of Katharina Klein and Johannes Bauer, 1837, Bavaria

The family sailed across the Atlantic that summer on the *Celte* (pronounced "selte"), a three-masted ship. The *Celte* departed Le Havre, France, on July 9, 1837, and arrived in New York City 65 days later on September 11. Their voyage to America is described in detail in subsequent sections.

The earliest reliable record of the family in America is the 1840 U.S. Census for Tiverton, Ohio, where the family settled. "John Bowers" appears in the 1840 census with his wife and six children (only the head of household's name is shown). Land patents from the U.S. government for 40-acre lots in Tiverton were obtained by Johannes and his son Jacob in November 1840.

Why Did the Family Emigrate from Germany?

We can only speculate as to exactly why Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein chose to uproot their family and make the arduous, risky, and expensive journey to America. Their emigration was probably illegal, as it is not

[24] Günter Motmann, editor. 1982. *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683 to 1983*. Pages 12–13.

recorded in the list of emigrants of Steinbach am Donnersberg.[25] Quite possibly they chose to avoid the burdens of legal emigration: [26]

> Despite the gradual increase in freedom of emigration [in the period after 1815], not everyone could leave his home country at his own pleasure. First, an emigration permit had to be obtained from the authorities. ... Furthermore, up to the middle of the 19th century permission to emigrate also involved the obligation to pay a ten percent emigration tax on all exported assets.

As for many Germans at that time and place, the Bauer family was likely experiencing an impoverished life with little or no hope of advancement. Two of their children died young in the years before they emigrated: Ludwig at the age of three months in 1826, and Philippina, seven years old, in 1835. It seems likely that the hardships of that time, coupled with the promise of opportunities overseas, led them to join the growing wave of emigrants to the "new world."

The Bauers of Steinbach am Donnersberg have been studied by Gerlind Leibig-Bauer, a second cousin (several times removed) of Johannes Bauer. Gerlind provided a wealth of information for this family story. In a letter from 4-May-2013, she offered the following observations (translated from German):

> The Bauer families usually had many children what was common in former times. Additionally most of the families were not blessed with great wealth, only with the bare necessities like a small house with a few properties that were used to nourish the family. Steinbach was a small place with poor soil, the inhabitants were serfs, i.e., they belonged to one or more men and landowners, to whom they were dutiable. Furthermore many wars were conducted in the Palatinate (*Pfalz*). One of the fears was the 30-years' war, and many others afterwards. Then the Palatinate was a transit area for different nations which all left their devastating traces.
>
> The population had to hide in forests, was asked to pay up, i.e. they had to pay tribute and make men available for hostilities. In addition the population was often confronted with crop failures, diseases, famine and child labor. Afterwards a lot of inhabitants decided to emigrate to Hungary and America on ships, legally and illegally, only out of necessity, and hoped to find a better life in a foreign country. Many of the "Bauer's" treated that path.

Wars

The Palatinate (*Pfalz*) lies in an area that had long been contested between the major powers of Europe, including the armies of Britain, France, Spain, and Prussia and other German states. Although the region of "Germania" was documented by the Romans before 100 C.E., the autonomous German states or kingdoms were not united into the German Empire until 1871, 34 years after the Bauer family emigrated to America.

A series of wars afflicted the region over two centuries leading up to the family's emigration, including:

- **1618–1648: The Thirty Years' war**, one of the most destructive conflicts in European history.[27] Johann Abraham Bauer, great-grandfather of Johannes Bauer, was born after this time in about 1692. His grandparents perhaps lived through this war.
- **1688–1697: The Nine Years war, or War of the Palatinate**, fought between King Louis XIV of France and the European-wide "Grand Alliance" coalition. King Louis' army enacted a scorched-earth policy that ravaged the Palatinate, including the destruction of most cities and many towns. As a result, many Germans emigrated, including many of the earliest German settlers in America (e.g., many of the "Pennsylvania Dutch"). The French eventually relinquished control.[28]
- **1702–1713: War of the Spanish Succession**, which included occupation and plundering of the Palatinate, bringing widespread devastation and famine to its people.[29]

[25] Personal communication, 28-Nov-2012 email from Gerlind Leibig-Bauer.

[26] Günter Motmann, editor. 1982. *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683 to 1983*. Page 38.

[27] Wikipedia. *Thirty Years' War*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/30_Years_War

[28] Wikipedia. *Nine Years' War*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Years'_War

[29] *Palatine Migration into England*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://www.exodus2013.co.uk/tag/war-of-spanish-succession/

- **1756–1763: Seven Years War**, which involved most of the great powers of the time and included French troops crossing the Rhine.[30]
- **1792–1802: French Revolutionary Wars**, during which most territories west of the Rhine were annexed by the French First Republic. During this time and through the Napoleonic Wars, Steinbach am Donnersberg was part of the French Département du Mont-Tonnerre, named after Donnersberg peak ("thunder mountain"), the highest peak of the Palatinate.[31] Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein were children during this time.
- **1803–1815: Napoleonic Wars**, a continuation of the wars sparked by the French Revolution of 1789, which revolutionized European armies due to the application of modern mass conscription and new weapons technology. The wars included large troop movements through the Palatinate. In 1816 the Congress of Vienna gave the east-bank lands of the Rhine valley to the Kingdom of Bavaria.[32] Johannes and Katharina's first two children were born during the French occupation.

1813, a "Year of Death" in Steinbach

As a result of the Napoleonic Wars, 1813 was a particularly stark year in Steinbach, when the death rate was three to four times the average. As reported in the History of Steinbach am Donnersberg (translated from German):[33]

> **The year 1813, a year of deaths in our village**
>
> From 1793 until the final defeat of Napoleon, Steinbach suffered many things due to troops moving through and quartering in the town. Not only did money and food have be obtained, but other health problems were brought in by the foreign troops. Normally 6–10 people died in a year, but 1813 was a true epidemic year.

That quote was followed by a list of 54 deaths in 1813–1814. The population recovered thereafter, reported as 509 residents in 1815, and growing to 720 residents in 1835.[34]

Cold Weather and Crop Failures

The nine Bauer children were born between 1812 and 1835, during which Germany experienced some particularly cold weather and associated hardship. The period of 1816–1825 is described as a "new glacier offensive throughout Europe; all Alpine glaciers showed advances." [35] An eruption of the Indonesian volcano Tambora in 1815 resulted in several especially cold years in the northern hemisphere, 1816 being known as the "year without a summer." [36] Wet weather and flooding resulted in extensive crop failures. As reported by the Mayor of Geradstetten, Baden-Wurttemburg, 110 miles (175 km) from Steinbach am Donnersberg: [37]

> As a result of bad harvests, Southwest Germany experienced severe famine in 1816–1817. The agricultural distress reached its high point in 1817. The worst could be averted only by grain imports. Thousands of Wüttembergers emigrated to escape the misery. Prices for food stuff increased two to five fold. The King and government took pains to alleviate the need by all means.

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[30] Wikipedia. *Seven Years' War*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years%27_War

[31] For a map of the Département du MontTonerre, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mont-Tonnerre

[32] Wikipedia. *Nepoleonic Wars*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars

[33] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Page 167.

[34] Ibid, page 431.

[35] Douglas V. Hoyt. 2011. *A Chronology of Notable Weather Events*. Page 176. Accessed 30-Jun-2013: http://www.breadandbutterscience.com/climatehistory.pdf

[36] Wikipedia. Accessed 30-Jun-2013: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Year_Without_a_Summer

[37] David Friedrich Lederer. 1817. Translated in *Report of the Famine and Hyperinflation of 1816 and 1817*. Accessed 30-Jun-2013: http://www.physics.ohio-state.edu/~palmer/Geradstetten/Report%20of%20the%20Famine%20and%20Hhe%20Hyper-Inflation%20of%201816%20and%201817.pdf

Economic Hardship and Social Changes

The first industrial revolution ushered in a wave of economic and social transformation from about 1760 to 1840.[38] New manufacturing processes put pressure on those slower to transform to new technologies and practices. With this came efforts in Germany to coordinate trade policies and eliminate barriers between states. Separate customs systems were integrated by 1834 into one trade union, or *Zollverein*, which included most of the German states (including Bavaria, with Steinbach am Donnersberg). Steamboats expanded river travel in the 1830s, and the German Confederation got its first railway in 1835. These economic changes led to a greater flow of goods and people between states, and new competition from imported goods.[39]

Those living in rural, more traditional areas are typically at the margins of such economic transformations, receiving relatively little of its benefits. Industrialization wiped out many home industries. Land prices increased, but income produced from the land did not increase in proportion. Selling land often provided enough money to allow a family to emigrate. Rising grain prices in the early 1830s added to the hardships facing many families.[40]

Land pressure compounded the ability to adapt to a changing economy. As noted by Bergquist,[41] land pressure had a significant impact on the peoples of southwestern Germany, where Steinbach am Donnersberg is located:

> In the regions of southwestern and western Germany—the source of most emigrants in the early nineteenth century—feudal systems requiring service from the peasants had largely been abolished by the end of the Napoleonic period. Tenant obligations were now reduced to paying rents to landlords. Land in these regions could be passed to one's heirs by right, but there were generally laws requiring partible inheritance. Dividing one's land among several sons led to smaller and smaller parcels, making it increasingly more difficult to maintain a family. The problem was compounded by the general increase of population throughout Germany, with numbers growing from around 25 million in 1815 to 34.5 million by 1845.

The Bauer family was apparently part of a demographic greatly affected by these economic and social trends. When confronted with opportunities for work and land, many chose to seek their fortune elsewhere. Mack Walker, a historian of German emigration, gave this characterization of the emigration of that time: [42]

> The Auswanderung [emigration] of 1830–45 was, with the exception of certain northern areas, decidedly a movement of what may be called the lower middle class: neither great landowners nor harvest hands, but small farmers who cultivated their own land; not apprentices, nor unskilled laborers, nor great merchants, but independent village shopkeepers and artisans; next to no one from the larger towns and cities. They were people who relied upon their own skills and wished to do so in the future, who had property that could be turned to cash; they traveled on their own resources. They were people who had something to lose, and who were losing it, squeezed out by interacting social and economic forces: a growth of population without a corresponding growth of economic bases, and the increased cosmopolitization and liberalization of the economy.

Religious Persecution

Religious persecution may have been a contributing factor for many German emigrants—there was a large diversity of religious adherence across the German states. However, religion was not the principle motivation for emigration from Germany in 1837, when economic and other social factors had greater influence.[43] No evidence has been found to suggest the Bauer family experienced any religious persecution.

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[38] Wikipedia. *Industrial Revolution*. Accessed 20-Dec-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Revolution

[39] James Bergquist. 2009 (revised edition). *Daily Life in Immigrant America 1820–1870*. Pages 44–45.

[40] *German Emigration Records* (under "Some causes for German emigration"). Accessed 3-Mar-2020: http://www.genealoger.com/german/ger_emigration_records.htm

[41] James Bergquist. 2009 (revised edition). *Daily Life in Immigrant America 1820–1870*. Page 45.

[42] Mack Walker. 1964. *Germany and the Emigration, 1816–1885*. Page 47. As Quoted in Bergquist, 2009, page 47.

[43] FamilySearch.org. *Germany Emigration and Immigration*. Accessed 1-Mar-2020. https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Germany_Emigration_and_Immigration

The Promise of a Land of Opportunity

Emigration policy became more liberal in 1815 with the establishment of the German Confederation. There was money to be made from emigrants seeking new opportunities, and the business of supporting emigrants grew to both build and support that demand.[44] A wave of emigrants stood to benefit ship owners, dealers in ship supplies and equipment, agents transporting emigrants to port, and inns. As described for this time period: [45]

> European ports began to compete with each other for the favors of the emigrants. ... The diversification of the passage market was paralleled by a diversification and intensification of recruitment methods. The shipowners and shipping brokers of the ports in question created widely ramified networks of agencies throughout Germany. The passage contracts that used to be concluded between the shipowner or captain and the emigrant in the port of embarkation were increasingly concluded with the shipping brokers. Since the latter assumed the responsibility for the chartering of whole ships, they helped to make the emigrant business independent of the shipowners. Thus it was the brokers who fixed the time of departure, the routes, the accommodation of the passengers, and finally also the passage fares.

The agents of many shipping companies actively canvassed specific communities with the promise of cheap land to be had at their destination, and wrote up shipping contracts with prospective emigrants.[46] In addition, many families received news of the new land from prior emigrants. The promise of the opportunity to be had thus persuaded many to join those who had gone before. As noted in a history of German immigration: [47]

> When the Great Plains opened up for settlement in the 1830s and '40s, the structures for immigration were in place, and Germans were ready to go.

In Conclusion

The following quote provides a broad historical perspective on why many Germans, especially those in the Bauer family's socioeconomic class, chose to emigrate: [48]

> Emigration researchers have often prepared lists of motives which state that it was religious, political, socio-economic and individual-psychological reasons that took Germans across the sea. And in fact it can be established that innumerable religious dissident groups emigrated during the early period of the migration process in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries, that political refugees went to America at certain times in the 19th and 20th centuries, and that socio-economic and perhaps individual-psychological motives were also of great importance. However, one stands a better chance of gaining some insight into the reasons for the decision to emigrate if one avoids a strict categorization of motives. In most cases, decisions were based on complex motives. In the case of religious dissident groups, for instance, economic distress was often at the root of the decision to go. Economic problems were for their part frequently bound up with political problems. Germans who were in distress were protesting, by moving away, explicitly or implicitly against bad social policy in their homeland. Political refugees were fleeing not only political pressure but also the futility of trying to establish an economically secure existence in view of their opposition to the ruling political system. If these and similar complex combinations of motives are taken into account, decisions to emigrate are more readily comprehensible.

From a less academic angle, a widely-disseminated 1851 travel guide for emigrants to the United States captured the desire of so many Germans to pursue new opportunities abroad: [49]

> The innate human urge to forge ahead, to improve one's position, as well as distress, dependent situations, pressures from all sides, often among the best of the most highly placed persons, are reasons why thousands are leaving their fatherland, seeking a new homeland, thousands more are preparing to follow them, and hundreds of thousands are dejectedly and longingly watching the emigrants whom they, for lack of funds, are

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[44] Günter Motmann, editor. 1982. *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683 to 1983*. Page 38.

[45] Ibid., page 135.

[46] Geneaologer.com. *German Emigration Records*, in section on *Some causes for German emigration*. Accessed 8-Mar-2020: http://www.genealoger.com/german/ger_emigration_records.htm

[47] Encyclopedia of Chicago. *Germans*. Accessed 2-Mar-2020: http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/512.html

[48] Günter Motmann, editor. 1982. *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683 to 1983*. Page 14.

[49] Traugott Bromme. 1851. *Hand-und Reisebuch für Auswanderer nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika* [Handbook and Travel Guide for Emigrants to the United States of North America]. Page 1. Quoted in: Günter Motmann, editor. 1982. *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683 to 1983*. Page 13.

> unable to follow, even though they desire a change, an improvement in their situation just as ardently as the fortunate ones.

Although we cannot know exactly what motivated Johannes and Katharina Bauer to uproot their family and leave their homeland, it is likely that their motives were similar to those of others in the growing wave of emigration of that time: recurring wars, economic hardship, and the promise of opportunity and greater security in a new land.

Did the Family Lose Property in a War?

Figure 11, several pages below, shows a brief hand-written description of the Bauer family's emigration to America, recorded by Mary (Bauer) Vreine. Mary, who died in 1978, was a granddaughter of Johannes Bauer's son Charles. The accuracy of this record is uncertain, but it notably states at the outset that:

> Bauers came from wealthy German parents. Lost property through war Heidlberg on the Rhine.

Prior to emigrating, the family had lived as millers for at least three generations in a small, rural village with poor soils—thus it seems unlikely the family would be remembered as "wealthy." One could easily assume this was an embellishment typical of family lore—however, one can't help but wonder if there is some truth behind it.

Regarding "Bauers came from wealthy German parents," this appears to be in reference to Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein, the parents of Charles identified in the document. However, it could be referring to their parents, or further back.

As for "lost property through war," this could be in reference to the French occupation during the Napoleonic Wars of 1803–1815, during which Steinbach and the Palatinate were subject to the demands of the French armies. Before that, the lands to the west of the Rhine River were annexed by the French in 1795 in the Wars of the French Revolution. Johannes Bauer was only seven years old in 1795, and 27 in 1815—if property was lost in one of these wars, it was more likely in reference to his parents.

The reference to "Heidelberg on Rhine" is perhaps due to the relationship of Heidelberg to the Palatinate. Heidelberg, about 45 miles (70 km) east of Steinbach, was the capital of the historic Electoral Palatinate from 1085 to 1690.[50] The relationship of Steinbach to Heidelberg persisted long after that. In 1790, during a dispute over establishing an 80-acre forest for use by Steinbach, the town corresponded with Heidelberg regarding the request.[51] (Of note, that 1790 letter had five names at the bottom, including a Johannes Bauer, and the dispute involved the town administrator Valentin Bauer—but their relationships to Johannes Bauer, then two years old, remains unknown.)

We do not have evidence of the family being wealthy, though any family that loses substantial property was relatively wealthy beforehand. If the family did lose property during a war, that would certainly be one more reason they chose to emigrate. More research will hopefully fill in the gaps as to what may have befallen the family prior to leaving Steinbach am Donnersberg.

How Did the Bauer Family Travel to America?

Mary (Bauer) Vreine's handwritten description of the Bauer family immigration to America (Figure 11), written sometime before her death in 1978, includes this key observation about their voyage:

> Grandpa [Charles] was apprenticed to a shoe maker or factory around 1835. He ran away. His family came on ahead. He met them at the port. He was 17 [actually 20]. They were six months coming over. Came to New York. (tired of eating hard tack[52]).

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[50] Wikipedia. *Electoral Palatinate*. Accessed 29-Mar-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_Palatinate

[51] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Pages 109-110. Accessed 6-Sep-2012: http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html

[52] Hard tack is a long-lasting hard cracker or biscuit made from flour and water, and sometimes salt, also known as ship's biscuit, dog biscuits, tooth dullers, or molar breakers.

"Six months" to make such a voyage would have been about right for that time, for a family like the Bauers. Getting to a port could take several weeks or more, at which point emigrants often had to wait for weeks to secure passage on a ship. Sailing across the Atlantic could take about 6–10 weeks, after which the family had to ultimately make its way to Ohio.

Mary Vreine's record of their having arrived in New York was an important clue to discovering the route taken to America. Starting in 1819, ships arriving in the U.S. from foreign ports were required to submit a passenger manifest listing all passengers and their age, sex, occupation, and country of birth. Although there are comprehensive databases of passengers arriving in New York around that time, searching those for the Bauer family was unsuccessful. However, it is not uncommon that passengers were incorrectly indexed or recorded, and that is what happened in this case. A manual review of the original New York passenger lists[53] for ships arriving in 1837 from the ports most likely to be used by the Bauer family uncovered the following list of passengers for the *Celte* (pronounced "selte"), a 3-masted barque that arrived in New York on 11-Sep-1837:

Table 1: Fache (Bauer) family in the New York passenger arrival list of the barque *Celte*

PASSENGER LIST			***CORRECT INFORMATION***	
Listed Name		Age	Correct Name	Actual Age, July-Sept 1837
Jean **Fache**		49	Johannes Bauer	49
Catharine **Fache**		52	Katharina (Klein) Bauer	about 52
Jacob **Fache**		25	Jacob Bauer	25
Elizabeth	"	23	Anna Elisabetha Bauer	23
Carl	"	20	Carl Bauer	20
Margaret	"	18	Anna Margaretha Bauer	18
Jean	"	16	Johannes Bauer	15 (turned 16 in January 1838)
Adam	"	14	Johannes Adam Bauer	14
Phillipine	"	7	Magdalena Bauer	7

The original passenger list can be seen below in Figure 12. The departure date from Le Havre, France, would likely have been about 6–10 weeks earlier, in July. The arrival date is almost six months to the day after the sale of the Upper Mill, in keeping with Mary Vreine's brief description of their voyage—though the "six months coming over" noted in that letter likely included their travel to Ohio.

Given the names, ages, and the timing of the voyage, this is certainly the passenger listing for the Bauer family. The discrepancies can be explained as follows:

- The family name is listed as "Fache," but that is the same as for the previous two names on the list, Charle(s) & Margarete Fache, who have not been found in either German or U.S. records. The recorder may have assumed the same name for the Bauer family, or perhaps he was confused or just careless.
- The passenger list uses the French versions of the passengers' German names—for example, "Jean" instead of "Johannes."
- Magdalena, seven years old, appears as "Phillipine"—a plausible mistake since their child Philippina died two years before, when she was seven years old.

Confirmation that the Bauer family sailed from Le Havre came with help from an online forum of the Havre-area genealogical society, the Groupement Généalogique du Havre et de Seine-Maritime, which provided a link to an online collection of the original records of ships sailing from Havre, including the barque *Celte*.[54] The departure list of the *Celte* clearly matched the New York arrival list, including a Jean Bauer travelling with five

[53] The New York passenger lists can be viewed at http://archive.org/details/passengerlistsof0035unix. The barque *Celte* listing starts on image #234.

[54] The original records for the 1837 voyage of the barque *Celte* (6 pages) can be viewed at: http://recherche.archivesdepartementales76.net/?id=viewer&doc=accounts%2Fmnesys_ad76%2Fdatas%2Fir%2Fserie_P_inscription_maritime%2FFRAD076_IR_P_inscription_maritime.xml&page_ref=11645&lot_num=1&img_num=615

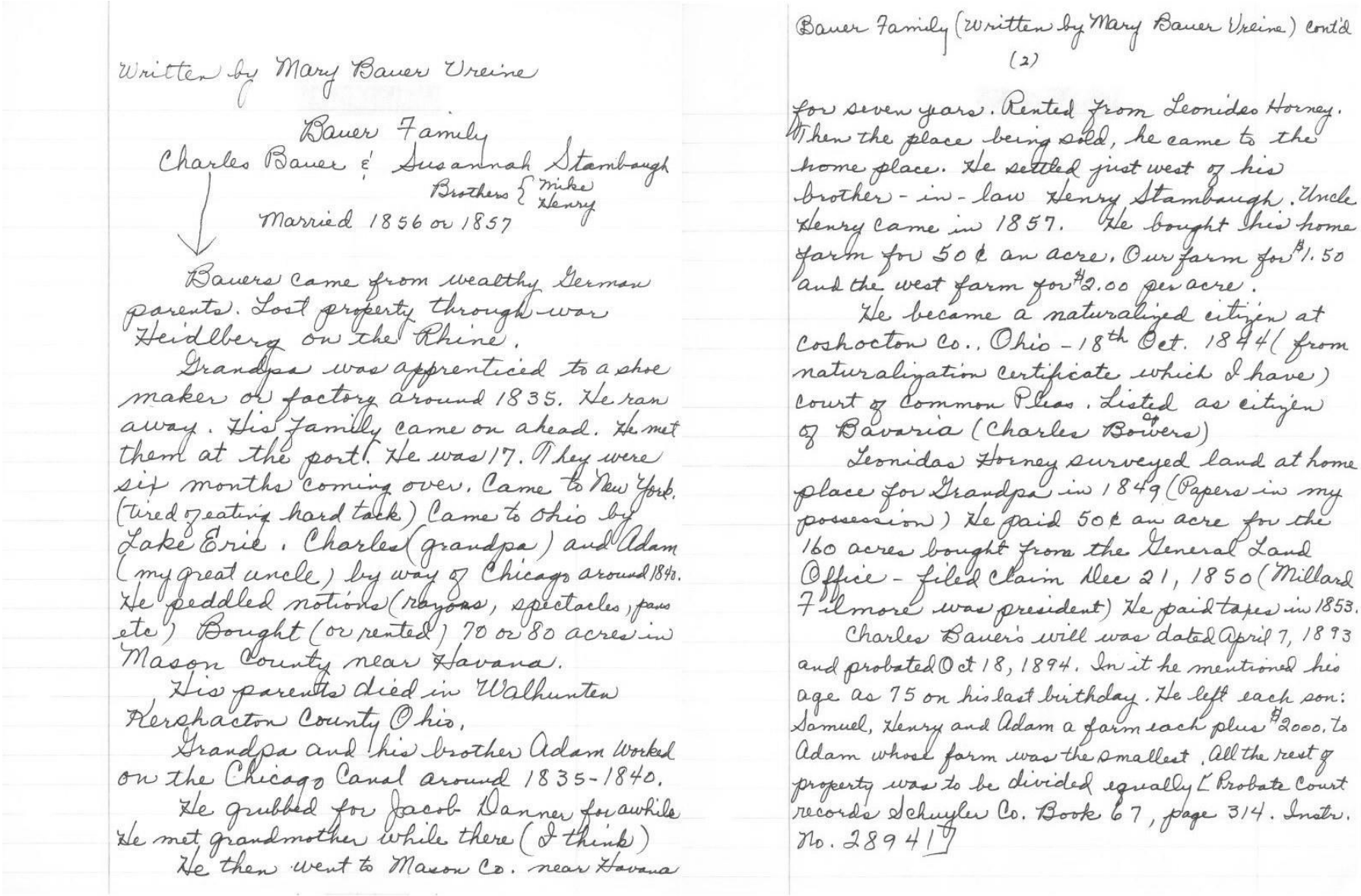
adults and four children—a perfect match for the Bauer family. Figure 13 below shows the Le Havre departure listing.

We can only speculate as to how the Bauer family made their way from Steinbach am Donnersberg to the port at Le Havre. Some emigrants from the Palatinate traveled down the Rhine River to the Rotterdam or Amsterdam, or to Bremen or even Hamburg via overland connections. However, the Bauer family was not found in 1837 passenger lists from those ports, and they would have required a separate sailing connection to Le Havre. A related Frey/Fry family, further described below, traveled in the same summer from near Steinbach am Donnersberg to Le Havre by a four-horse wagon in 17 days, passing through Metz, Paris, and Rouen (all in France). This overland route had recently come into common usage by emigrants from the southern German states.[55] It seems most likely that the Bauer family took this overland route to Le Havre, as shown in Figure 14 below. Note that this route was mostly coincident with the Kaiserstrasse Route which connected Paris to Mainz (passing close to Steinbach am Donnersberg). Sections of the Kaiserstrasse Route in the Palatinate were constructed by Napoleon's regime in the early 1800s before France ceded that area to Bavaria and other German states in 1815. However, the Kaiserstrasse passed through Reims (Rheims) between Metz and Paris, rather than via Nancy.[56] Thus the Bauer family may have passed through Reims rather than through Nancy on their voyage to Paris.

We have thus followed the evidence from Ohio back to Steinbach am Donnersberg to understand how the Bauer family came to America. The following sections provide more detail about their emigration voyage and how they came to settle in Tiverton, Ohio.

[55] Passenger lists of that time show many emigrants from southern Germany departing from Le Havre. See also the 1853 map, *Haupt-Routen für Einwanderer in Nord-America* (Main Routes for Immigrants in North America), published in Stuttgart, created especially for emigrant artisans and farmers ("insbesondere für auswandernde Handwerker und Bauern"), http://www.bigmapblog.com/2013/german-immigrants-to-north-america-185/, accessed 8-Feb-2014.

[56] *Die Kaiserstraße (Grande Route Imperiale) zwischen Paris und Mainz*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://www.via-regia.org/news/news13/Kaiserstrasse.php



Written by Mary Bauer Vreine

Bauer Family

Charles Bauer & Susannah Stambaugh

Brothers { Mike, Henry

Married 1856 or 1857

Bauers came from wealthy German parents. Lost property through war Heidlberg on the Rhine.

Grandpa was apprenticed to a shoe maker or factory around 1835. He ran away. His family came on ahead. He met them at the port. He was 17. They were six months coming over. Came to New York. (Tired of eating hard tack) Came to Ohio by Lake Erie. Charles (grandpa) and Adam (my great uncle) by way of Chicago around 1840. He peddled notions (razors, spectacles, pans etc) Bought (or rented) 70 or 80 acres in Mason County near Havana.

His parents died in Walhunten Pershacton County Ohio.

Grandpa and his brother Adam worked on the Chicago Canal around 1835-1840.

He grubbed for Jacob Danner for awhile He met grandmother while there (I think)

He then went to Mason Co. near Havana

Bauer Family (Written by Mary Bauer Vreine) cont'd

(2)

for seven years. Rented from Leonides Horney. When the place being sold, he came to the home place. He settled just west of his brother-in-law Henry Stambaugh. Uncle Henry came in 1857. He bought his home farm for 50¢ an acre. Our farm for $1.50 and the west farm for $2.00 per acre.

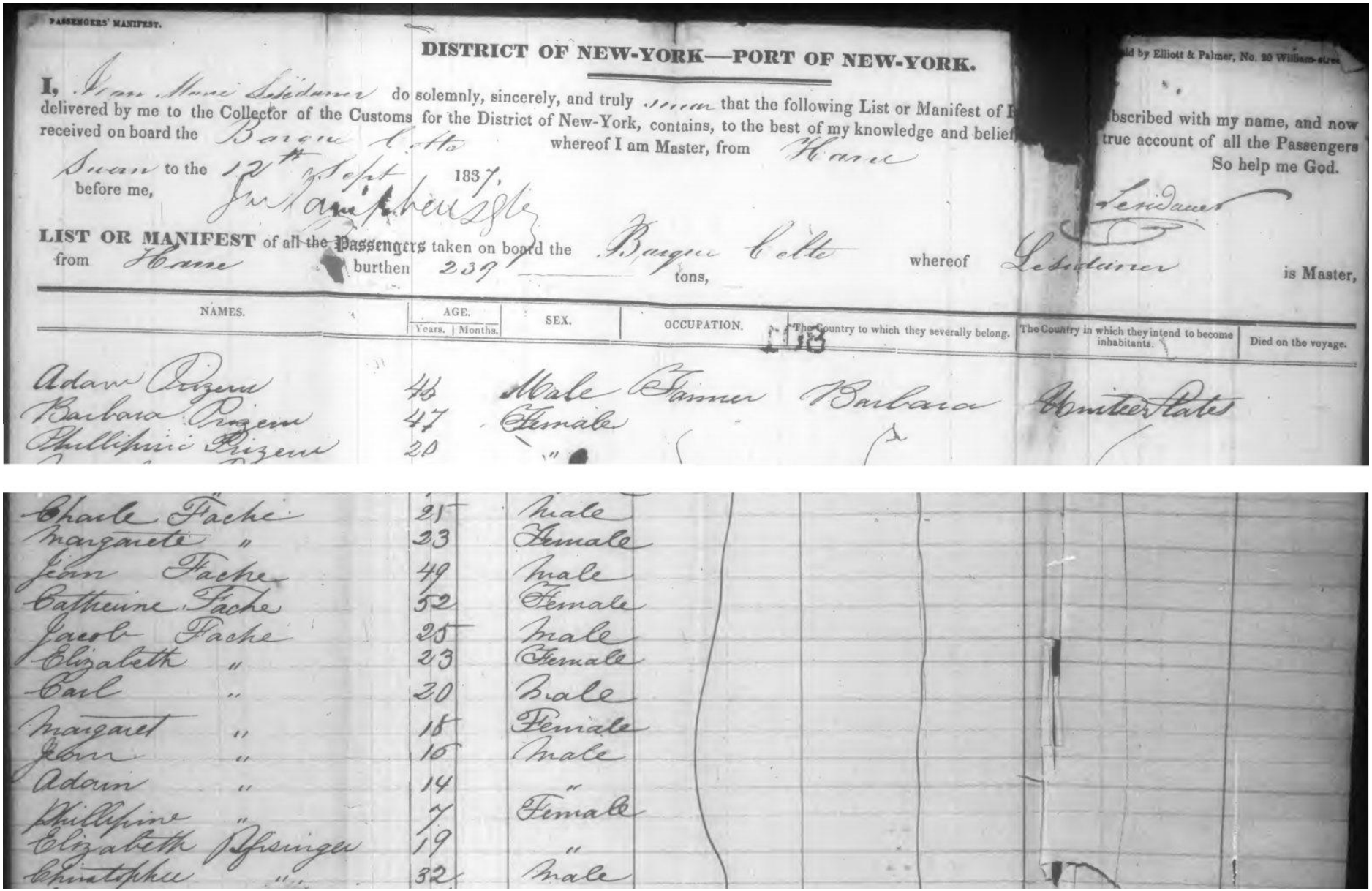
He became a naturalized citizen at Coshocton Co., Ohio - 18th Oct. 1844 (from naturalization certificate which I have) court of Common Pleas. Listed as citizen of Bavaria (Charles Bowers)

Leonidas Horney surveyed land at home place for Grandpa in 1849 (Papers in my possession) He paid 50¢ an acre for the 160 acres bought from the General Land Office - filed Claim Dec 21, 1850 (Millard Fillmore was president) He paid taxes in 1853.

Charles Bauer's will was dated April 7, 1893 and probated Oct 18, 1894. In it he mentioned his age as 75 on his last birthday. He left each son: Samuel, Henry and Adam a farm each plus $2000. to Adam whose farm was the smallest. All the rest of property was to be divided equally [Probate Court records Schuyler Co. Book 67, page 314. Instr. No. 28941]

Mary (Bauer) Vreine, 1901–1978, was a granddaughter of Charles Bauer, son of Johannes Bauer. Image provided by James Lee Miller (generation 6). See the text above for information on the document's content.

Figure 11: Description of the Bauer family's immigration to America, by Mary (Bauer) Vreine



PASSENGERS' MANIFEST.

DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—PORT OF NEW-YORK.

I, Jean Marie Lefèdaurer do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that the following List or Manifest of P... delivered by me to the Collector of the Customs for the District of New-York, contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, ... received on board the Barque Celte whereof I am Master, from Havre ... bscribed with my name, and now true account of all the Passengers So help me God.

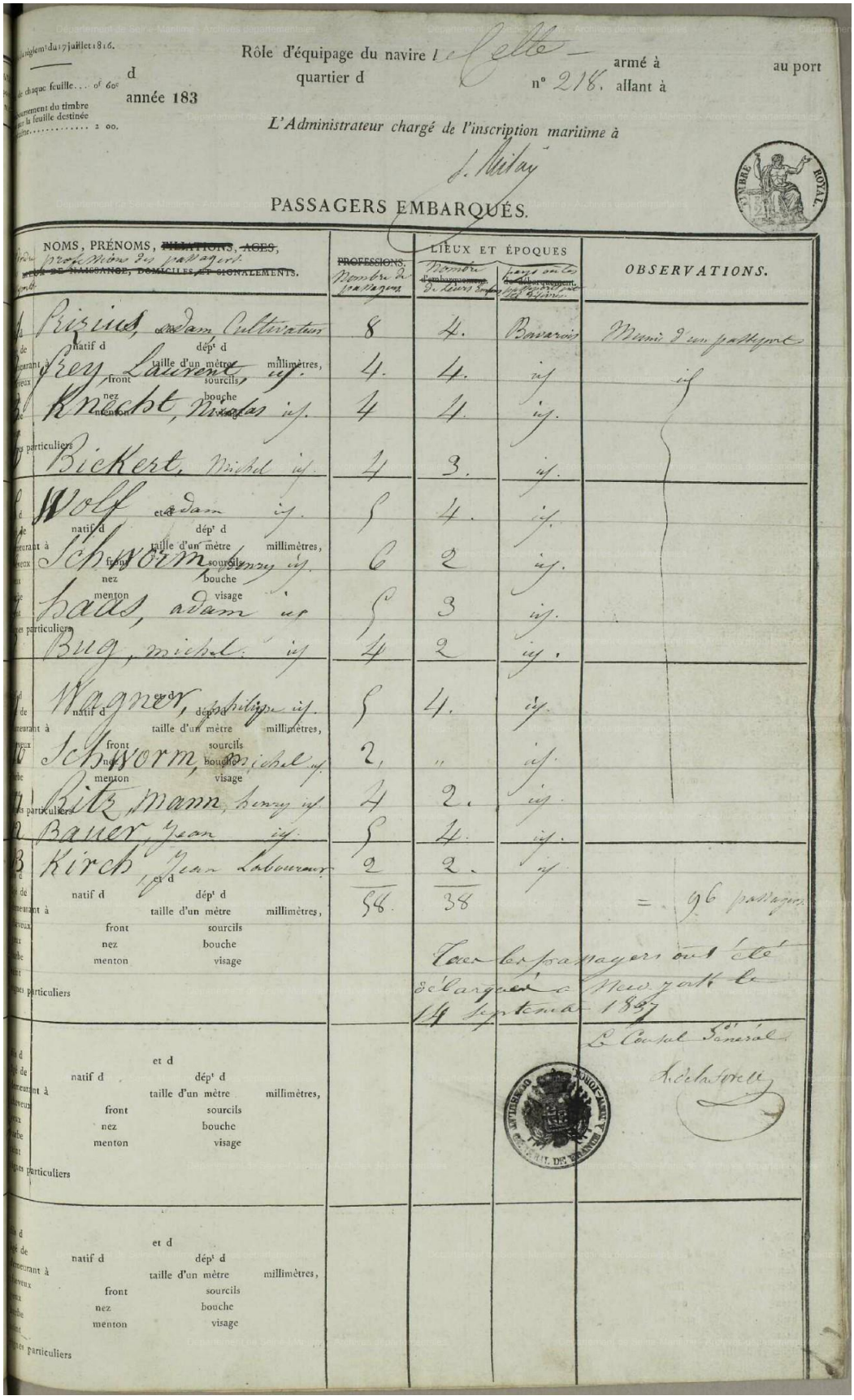
Sworn to the 12th Sept 1837, before me, Jn Lamphrey Lefèdaurer

LIST OR MANIFEST of all the Passengers taken on board the Barque Celte whereof Lefèdaurer is Master, from Havre burthen 239 tons,

NAMES.	AGE. Years.	Months.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	The Country to which they severally belong.	The Country in which they intend to become inhabitants.	Died on the voyage.
Adam Bizeur	46		Male	Farmer	Bavaria	United States	
Barbara Bizeur	47		Female				
Phillipine Bizeur	20		"				
Charle Fache	25		Male				
Margarete "	23		Female				
Jean Fache	49		Male				
Catheuine Fache	52		Female				
Jacob Fache	25		Male				
Elizabeth "	23		Female				
Carl "	20		Male				
Margaret "	18		Female				
Jean "	16		Male				
Adam "	14		"				
Phillipine "	7		Female				
Elizabeth Bisinger	19		"				
Christophe "	32		Male				

The “Jean and Catherine Fache” family is actually the Bauer family. Charle(s) and Margarete Fache, listed just above them, are unknown.

Figure 12: Passenger manifest for the barque *Celte*, arrived New York City on 12-Sep-1837



Rôle d'équipage du navire le Celte armé à au port
quartier d n° 218. allant à
année 183

L'Administrateur chargé de l'inscription maritime à
J. Millay

PASSAGERS EMBARQUÉS.

NOMS, PRÉNOMS, ~~QUALITÉS, AGES, DOMICILES ET SIGNALEMENTS.~~	~~PROFESSIONS.~~ Nombre de passagers	LIEUX ET ÉPOQUES Nombre d'embarquements	LIEUX ET ÉPOQUES Lieux où les débarquements ont eu lieu	OBSERVATIONS.
Reisius, adam Cultivateur	8	4.	Bavarois	Muni d'un passeport
Frey, Laurent ij.	4.	4.	ij	ij
Knecht, Nicolas ij.	4	4.	ij.	
Bickert, Michel ij.	4	3.	ij.	
Wolf, adam ij.	5	4.	ij.	
Schworm, henry ij.	6	2	ij.	
Baas, adam ij.	5	3	ij.	
Bug, michel ij	4	2	ij.	
Wagner, philippe ij.	5	4.	ij.	
Schworm, michel ij.	2.	"	ij.	
Bitz mann, henry ij.	4	2.	ij.	
Bauer, jean ij.	5	4.	ij.	
Kirch, jean Laboureur	2	2.	ij.	
	54	38		= 96 passagers
		Tous les passagers ont été débarqués à New York le 14 septembre 1837		
				Le Capitaine Général Rochefort

Jean (Johannes) Bauer is listed as the head of a group with five adults and four children.

Figure 13: Passenger manifest for the barque *Celte*, departed Le Havre on 9-Jul-1837

The red line shows the family's possible route to Le Havre. Steinbach am Donnersberg is west of Worms and northeast of "Deux Ponts" (Zweibrücken) in the green area that was then part of the larger Bavaria to the east. The voyage was about 300 miles (500 km) to Paris, followed by about 125 miles (200 km) down the Seine River to Le Havre. Map ca. 1821, *France, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland &c*, published by Cummings & Hilliard, Boston.

Figure 14: Possible route from Steinbach am Donnersberg to Le Havre, 1837

What Did the Family See at the Port of Le Havre?

It is possible that the Bauer family, at least the children, had never seen a city prior to emigrating in 1837, though the cities of Worms and Mannheim were just 22 and 31 miles (35 and 50 km) east of Steinbach am Donnersberg. Even if they had occasionally visited a city, their voyage via Paris to Le Havre must have been an eye-opening experience.

Le Havre, which means "the port," was in 1837 a city of about 26,000 inhabitants.[57] After the end of the Napoleonic wars (after 1815), mass movement once again became possible and the number of emigrants passing through Le Havre increased. Le Havre became an important port for German emigration starting about 1829, and averaged about 25,000 German emigrants per year from 1830 to 1847, mostly from southwestern Germany.[58]

[57] *Le Havre Archives Municipales, Historical Milestones, Contemporary period (1815–1913)*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://archives.lehavre.fr/delia-CMS/archives/site/article_id-23896/sstopic_id-/topic_id-758/topic_parent_id-757/periode-contemporaine-1815-1913.html

[58] Braunstein Jean. 1984. "L'émigration allemande par le port du Havre au XIXe siècle" in: *Annales de Normandie, 34e année n°1*. Pages 95–104. Accessed 18-Jul-2013: https://www.persee.fr/doc/annor_0003-4134_1984_num_34_1_6382

Figure 15: Joseph Morlent, Album du voyage au Havre et aux environs (1841)

Many emigrants had to make arrangements for passage directly with the captains, so that during the sailing season there were always several thousand persons waiting to leave. They could be obliged to wait for weeks, whether in lodging houses or in outdoor encampments.[59] The following description provides some insight on what this wait would be like for many emigrants:[60]

> Emigrants who arrive in Havre are in the greatest destitution. By whole families, they arrive on carts filled with a little straw, with some cooking utensils and provisions of their voyage. Some of these families have sufficient means to pay for the crossing, but many others are reduced to seek a 'small job' or even begging to raise the sum required for boarding. ... In 1831, the gardeners of Graville complained that their poverty often brings these unfortunates to steal their vegetables.
>
> In 1840, the *'Revue du Havre'* wrote that:
>
> > 'The city is crowded with the most miserable Bavarian emigrants... This nomadic population camps on the ramparts of the East. They take shelter under the elms, in excavations made on the bank of a ditch serving as a home. Kitchen utensils scattered on the ground, mattresses covered with children like ants, sick women sleeping at mid-day, men mending the shoes of the family, form a most distressing spectacle.'
>
> Those who have two francs a day can find accommodation in innkeepers of St. Francis or Notre Dame, who specialize in welcoming emigrants. There are a dozen in 1850. As noted by the Commissioner of emigration, excessive rents in the city of Le Havre force innkeepers to settle in the narrow streets, in dirty and wet areas. During one of his visits to an inn on Rue Dauphine, he is said to have seen 'a very narrow room with a single window... An infectious smell seized me on entering the room where there were five beds of two people, though there was only room for three beds...' If one believes the reporting of 'Magasin Pittoresque' of November 1844, the journey is only the continuation of the sufferings of these unfortunate:
>
> > 'It would be difficult to understand all that these men, women and children must suffer in the decks of sailing ships during a voyage of forty or fifty days, crowded, deprived of air, malnourished and in deplorable condition of uncleanliness.'

Of course, the Bauer family did not necessarily have such an arduous experience in Le Havre. They may have been part of an organized group emigration, and perhaps had no extended wait to embark upon their ship. Hopefully their time in Le Havre was less arduous than for many Bavarian emigrants of that time.

---

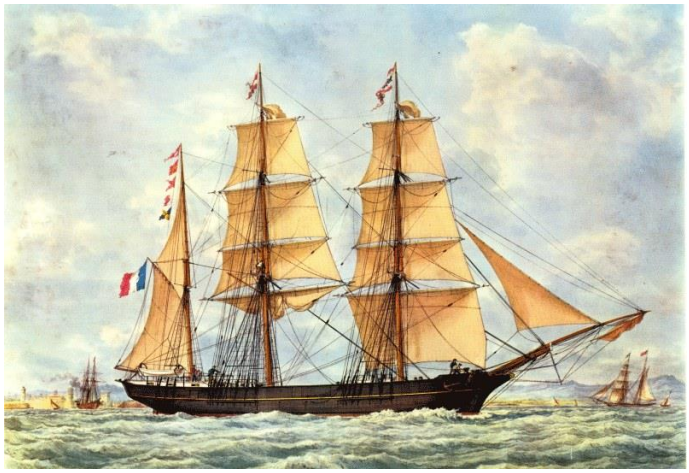
[59] *Le Havre as emigration port (Part 1: 1817-1860)*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://www.genhist.org/ghs_Havre_eng.htm

[60] Jean Legoy. 1997. *Hier, Le Havre...* Volume 2. Published by Editions de l'Estuaire. Page 205, "Le Havre, Port des Emigrants." Translation by Steven Bower. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://gghsm.forumpro.fr/t8353p90-hier-le-havre-par-jean-legoy?highlight=michel

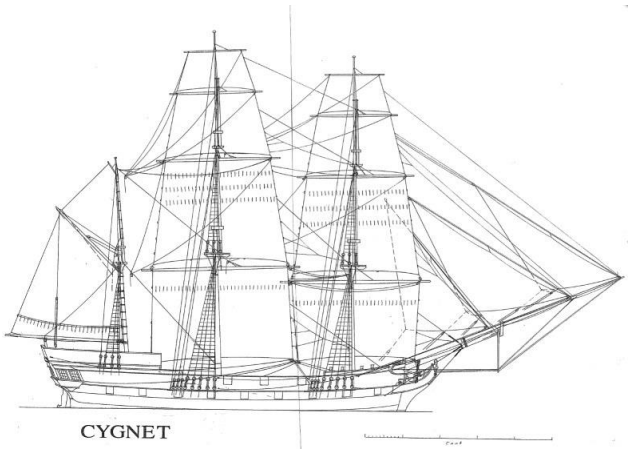
Figure 16: Havre de Grace, engraving by William Miller, 1836

What Was It Like Sailing Across the Atlantic on the *Celte*?

The ship's manifest in Le Havre shows that the *Celte* (pronounced "selte") was a 3-masted barque under the command of Jean Marie LeSidaner. A barque has fore-and-aft sails (in line with the keel) on the rear-most mast, and square sails (perpendicular to the keel) on all other masts. Barques were the workhorses of the Golden Age of Sail up to the mid-19th century as they attained passages that nearly matched full rigged ships (with square sails on all masts) but could operate with smaller crews.[61]



Unidentified French barque leaving Marseille, by Francois Roux (1872).



The *Cygnet*, built in 1827, had the same cargo capacity as the *Celte*, and a length of 91 feet.

Figure 17: Three-masted barques similar to the *Celte*

[61] Wikipedia. *Barque*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barque

The manifest of the *Celte* also tells us that it had a cargo capacity of 239 and 59/94 tons burthen. A "ton burthen" is a unit of volume that originally measured the number of tuns (barrels) of wine that could be carried by a ship. The formula for calculating a ship's cargo capacity changed over time, but in 1837 was equal to:

$$\text{tons burthen} = \frac{(\text{length} - 3/5\ \text{beam}) \times \text{beam} \times \tfrac{1}{2}\ \text{beam (in feet)}}{94}$$

Based on comparable ships, the *Celte* would have been about 91 or 92 feet long, not including the bowsprit, with a beam of 24 feet (i.e., the width at the nominal water line). For example, the *Cygnet*, pictured above at right, had a capacity of 239 tons and a length of 91 feet. The Cygnet's accommodation for emigrants was in the "tween-decks," which is between the main deck and the cargo hold. The passengers lived in dormitory-style accommodation where they ate and slept in the same shared quarters. The height between decks was 5 feet 11 inches (1.8 meters) but that height was interrupted by the timber beams that supported the upper deck. They were 12 inches (30 cm) wide and reduced the height for passengers to just 4 feet 11 inches (1.5 meters).[62]

Thankfully for the Bauer family and other immigrants of that time, a U.S. law passed in 1819 limited the number of passengers based on a ship's cargo capacity, among other protections.[63] A ship with a cargo capacity of the *Celte* could legally carry at most 96 passengers. Indeed the *Celte*'s departure manifest showed exactly 96 passengers. However, the departure manifest also indicates four crew were added on the last day, who then "abandoned ship" in New York—these were effectively passengers, even if they worked during the voyage.

In 1837, when the Bauer family sailed, 83% of German emigrants leaving Le Havre were men.[64] However, the *Celte* carried more families and children than many emigrant voyages. The youngest passenger was just three months old, and the oldest 66 years old. Sixteen passengers were under ten years old. The table below shows the numbers of passengers recorded in the departure and arrival manifests.

Table 2: Barque *Celte* recorded number of passengers

	Havre Passenger List	**New York Passenger List**	
		Male	**Female**
Adults	58	35	22
Children*	38	20	17
Total	**96**	**55**	**39**

*Children are assumed to be up to 18 years old.

The steerage deck's living space would be smaller than the rectangle of the ship's overall length and width. Assuming that just 15% of the area (length x beam) was unavailable to the emigrants, that would leave about 19 square feet (1.8 square meters) per passenger on average, or just under the size of today's single twin bed.

The steerage compartment was typically arranged into bunk areas on either side of a narrow aisle running the length of the compartment. Bunks were mounted on stanchions, usually two bunks high. The steerage galley, for cooking, was typically a small room on the upper deck with a fire made on a bed of stones or earth, and an iron grate above the fire. These sparse cooking facilities had to be shared by the steerage passengers, and there was often a struggle for access. Often no fire, flame, candles, or smoking was allowed between decks. Due to the large number of passengers in a constrained space, the steerage compartment could become foul-smelling and disease-ridden. Toilet facilities were primitive and there was virtually no provision for bathing. Water was conserved for cooking and drinking, and even then was not always palatable. Ventilation was inadequate and was typically closed off in storms and heavy seas, often for days at a time, during which passengers were prevented from going to the

[62] *Cygnet*, in *Bound for South Australia*. Accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://boundforsouthaustralia.net.au/journey-content/cygnet.html. As another example, the barque Fanny Fisher had a capacity of 238 tons and a length of 92.2 feet: Wikipedia, accessed 15-Feb-2014: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Fanny_Fisher_(ship,_1847)

[63] Günter Motmann, editor. 1982. *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683 to 1983*. Page 40.

[64] Braunstein Jean. 1984. "L'émigration allemande par le port du Havre au XIXe siècle" in: *Annales de Normandie, 34e année n°1*. Page 101.Accessed 18-Jul-2013: https://www.persee.fr/doc/annor_0003-4134_1984_num_34_1_6382

upper deck, even to cook. "The most common memories of many emigrants were of seasickness, overwhelmingly foul odors, and nausea." [65]

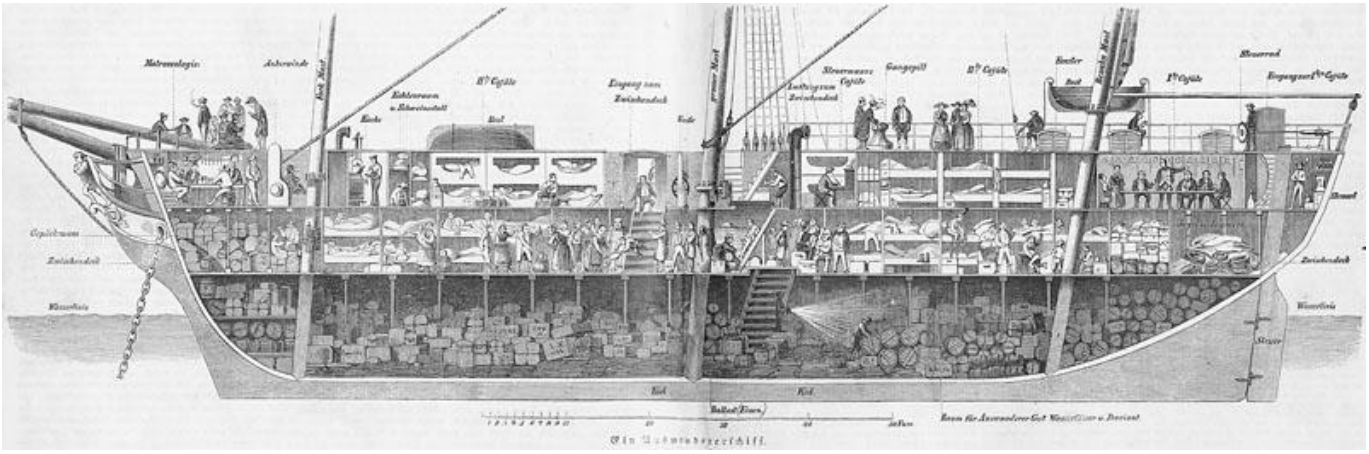


Figure 18: Inside a packet ship, 1854—travellers, immigrants, and cargo sailing together [66]

Figure 19: In steerage on an emigration vessel [67]

[65] James Bergquist. 2009 (revised edition). *Daily Life in Immigrant America 1820–1870*. Pages 74–76.

[66] From Die Gartenlaube Leipzig Fruft Neil, Courtesy of the Mariners' Museum. Accessed 24-Jan-2021: https://americanhistory.si.edu/onthewater/exhibition/2_3.html

[67] Illustrated London News. May 10, 1851. Courtesy of the Mariners' Museum. Accessed 24-Jan-2021: https://americanhistory.si.edu/onthewater/exhibition/2_3.html

Of course, passengers could usually go up to the main deck when not confined by the weather. A perhaps idyllic remembrance written in 1835 by one transatlantic voyager seems to have overlooked the hardships experienced by many travelers: [68]

> The passengers turned out on the deck like bees in the Spring. Some stand about the stove, cooking or wait their turn at the fire. Others take a walk around the jolly boat, which I may call the ship's farmyard and talk to the cow, or the pigs or poultry in their several tongues; or they sit upon the water barrels amusing themselves with a book, or by the aid of tobacco fumes, wonder what sort of world it is they are bound for and build castles in the air.

The table below shows the recorded departure and arrival dates for the *Celte*. The ship was cleared to depart on July 8, departed on July 9, arrived in New York on September 11, and passengers disembarked three days later. Assuming they were sailing from July 9 through September 11, that would be 65 days at sea, or nine weeks and two days. Beyond that, they had several days aboard ship in the harbor.

Table 3: Barque *Celte* recorded departure and arrival dates

Date (1837)	Event	Source
8 July	Inspection certificate dated; Payment to port treasurer for crew; Shipped out from Havre to New York	Le Havre manifest, image 615 (top right); image 619 (bottom); image 619 (bottom)
9 July	Depart from Havre	Le Havre manifest, image 615
11 Sept	Arrived in New York	Le Havre manifest, image 620
12 Sept	Arrival passenger list dated	NY arrival passenger list
14 Sept	Passengers disembarked	Le Havre manifest, image 618

Although ships had been sailing across the Atlantic for more than three centuries, navigation in 1837 was still an imprecise process. Before 1830, masters of sailing ships generally navigated their vessels by habit, tradition, and superstition, rather than approaching navigation scientifically.[69] The sextant was derived from the less accurate octant in 1757, but did not fully supplant the octant until about 1850.[70] The chronometer enabled much more precise navigation, but did not come into wide usage until the late 1800s.[71]

The prevailing winds of the North Atlantic were from the west, and the absence of favorable winds could mean being carried off course for weeks by ocean currents. Another hazard was the northern Atlantic hurricane season, extending from June through November and peaking from late August through September.[72] At least seven hurricanes and tropical storms were recorded in the North Atlantic during the time the *Celte* was at sea.[73] We don't know if the *Celte* confronted any of these storms, but it is quite possible that the ship encountered rough seas, if not a hurricane, for some part of their two months at sea.

The Bauer family arrived in America at New York City, which then had a population of about 350,000 (just 4% of its 2010 population). Their arrival predated America's first immigration station, Castle Garden on Manhattan Island, New York, by about 18 years. The Ellis Island immigration center and the Statue of Liberty would not be built for another 50 years. Their arrival came 50 years after the adoption of the U.S. Constitution, and 30 years after the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1837 the State of Michigan was admitted to the union, the telegraph was

---

[68] *The New World Book of Calvos*. Published by Halbert's Family Heritage. As quoted in *Sailing Across the Ocean To A Home In A New Land In The Mid 1800's*, accessed 16-Feb-2014: http://goldensgouldenscomehither.weebly.com/sailing-across-the-ocean.html

[69] E. John McGarry. 2006. *Ploughing the South Sea: A History of Merchant Shipping on the West Coast of South America*. Page 209.

[70] Penobscot Marine Museum. *History of Navigation*. Accessed 16-Feb-2014: http://penobscotmarinemuseum.org/pbho-1/history-of-navigation/navigation-19th-20th-centuries

[71] Wikipedia. *History of Navigation*. Accessed 16-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_navigation

[72] Wikipedia. *Atlantic hurricane season*. Accessed 16-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_hurricane_season

[73] Wikipedia. *1830–39 Atlantic hurricane seasons*. Accessed 16-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1830-1839_Atlantic_hurricane_seasons

patented, Louis Daguerre developed the daguerreotype (in France), and the "Panic of 1837" financial crisis put the U.S. into a major recession. The Bauer family would now make this America their new home.

What Can We Learn from Other Passengers on the *Celte*?

The other passengers on the barque *Celte* provide clues as to how this voyage to America took place. There were 96 passengers on the *Celte*, the maximum allowed for a ship of its capacity by U.S. law. In addition, four crew members were added on the last day before departure, three of which were members of the Kirch family that was on board. These crew members were effectively passengers as well, if not counted as such.

For those crossing the Atlantic, it's always easier to trace families with children since we can correlate names and ages for all family members, as was done for the Bauer family in Table 1, page 19. Fortunately it has been possible to identify nine different families on the *Celte*, representing at least 55 passengers, in both German and U.S. records. These nine families originated in villages that by today's roads were all within 16 miles (26 km) of Steinbach am Donnersberg (see the table and map below). Indeed, the departure and arrival passenger lists both identified all passengers as being from Bavaria, though it's possible that was assumed without actually checking all passengers. Eight of the nine families were also found to have settled, at least initially, in the towns of Tiverton, Bucks, and Wayne, Ohio, within 35 miles (55 km) of one another, while the ninth family was first found in Fairfield County, Ohio, about 75 miles (120 km) from Tiverton.

Other passengers could not be identified with confidence in both German and U.S. records. Many were from small families so that there were too many potential matches in available records. It is possible they were also from the same area of Bavaria, but records either were not available or were too few to identify them with confidence. Those unidentified passengers may well have come from the same area, and embarked on the voyage with the same destination.

The Ancestry.com tree "Barque Celte Passengers, Havre-New York, Jul-Sep 1837" includes passengers identified on the Celte in both German and U.S. records, and some of their descendants in America. The tree can be accessed at https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/60709326/listofallpeople. For more information on how to view the tree, see section "Online Family Tree at Ancestry.com" on page 3.

We can thus reasonably assume that most of the passengers on the *Celte* came from the same area of the Palatinate, and settled, at least initially, in the same area of central Ohio. Given that many of them shared the same general origin and destination, it seems likely this was an organized migration from their homeland all the way to Ohio. Travel brokers at that time organized such voyages to meet the growing demand for emigration from the Palatinate and other areas of Europe, and to satisfy the demand for labor in America and elsewhere. The passengers may have responded to flyers or posters distributed to advertise their travel services, lauding the opportunities to be had in the "new world."

We do not know if the passengers booked their travel end-to-end, or if they pieced together separate legs of their journey. One possible scenario is that they were brought to central Ohio specifically to work on the canals being constructed at that time, which drew many people to that area. Indeed, a great-great-granddaughter of the passenger Phillip Wagner (who settled with Johannes Bauer in Tiverton) noted that, "my Grandpa said they [the immigrant family] were canal diggers and that they came specifically to dig canals."[74] The Bauer family was said to have been "six months coming over" by way of New York and Lake Erie, and that two of them came by way of Chicago and "worked on the Chicago Canal around 1835–1840" (see Figure 11). The adult passengers were generally farmers and laborers, and presumably had limited opportunities for more skilled or specialized work, which is consistent with the scenario that the immigrants were brought over to provide labor for specific projects.

Of course, it is also possible that this was an organized migration without any specific destination or work arrangement. The organized migration may have ended in New York, where the passengers had to find their own passage to their destinations. The immigrants may have been following other family members or friends who had already settled in these areas of central Ohio or elsewhere in America. According to one descendant of the Wolf family, also fellow passengers, the family sent a brother-in-law to America first to buy land, and then the family

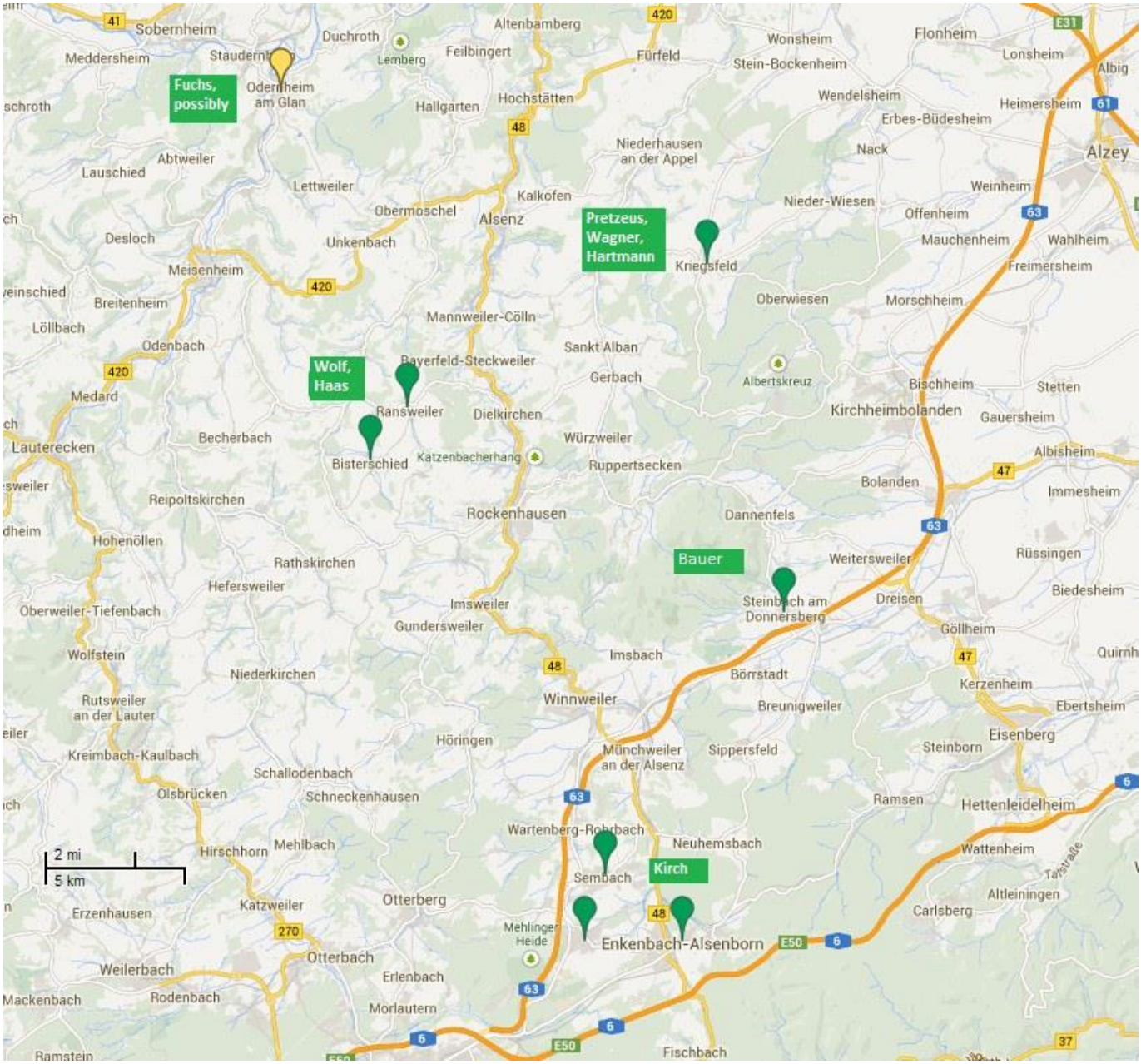
[74] Personal communication with Judy Mason by email, 2-Sep-2013.

followed.[75] Some of the families on the *Celte* likely knew each other in Germany, and they may have shared stories about relatives and friends who had already landed in America. We can only speculate as to these details of their voyage and destinations.

Table 4: Origins and destinations of families on the barque *Celte*

Family	Known Pass-engers	Origin in Rheinland-Pfalz	Distance from Steinbach am Donnersberg	First Found in the U.S.	Notes
Bauer	9	Steinbach am Donnersberg	0 miles (0 km)	Tiverton, Coshocton, OH	Living near the Wagners in 1840. John Bauer and Philip Wagner started a church together.
Fuchs	1	Orbis (assumed, possibly Oderheim am Glan)	11 miles (17 km)	Tiverton, Coshocton, OH	Henry Fuchs/Fox of Tiverton was the right age and lived with the Wagners in 1850, 1860, and 1870. Barbara Wagner, another *Celte* passenger, was born Fuchs in Orbis—but her relationship to Henry is unknown.
Haas	5	Ransweiler	14 miles (23 km)	Wayne, Tuscarawas, OH	Found in 1840 and 1850 census records.
Kirch	10	Sembach and Alsenborn	10 miles (16 km)	Tiverton, Coshocton, OH (?)	Only one possible matching record found for the 1850 census, for John Kirk living with John and Catharine Kaler. Catharine was presumably his married daughter.
Knecht	7	Gaugrehweiler	12 miles (19 km)	Fairfield County, OH	Found starting in the 1850 census, thus they may have lived elsewhere prior to settling in Fairfield County.
Pretzeus	8	Kriegsfeld	12 miles (20 km)	Bucks, Tuscarawas, OH	Adam Pretzeus was living near Henry A. Wolf in 1840.
Schworm	5	Alsenz	16 miles (26 km)	Bucks, Tuscarawas, OH	Found in the 1840 census.
Wagner	5	Kriegsfeld	12 miles (20 km)	Tiverton, Coshocton, OH	Living near Bauers in 1840. Philip Wagner and John Bauer started a church together.
Wolf	5	Ransweiler	14 miles (23 km)	Bucks, Tuscarawas, OH	Henry A Wolf was living near Adam Pretzeus in 1840.

[75] Personal communication from Ancestry.com user Marg4W, September 18 and 21, 2013. Marge is a great-great-granddaughter of Henry Wolf, son of Heinrich Adam Wolf, who immigrated with his family on the *Celte*. The brother-in-law was Wilhelm Muller, husband of Philippina Wolf – they immigrated to Bucks, Tuscarawas, Ohio, in 1836, a year before the *Celte* brought the rest of the family.



Base map from Google maps.

Figure 20: Original Bavarian villages of known families on the barque *Celte*

A brief biography of Adam Haas, one of the *Celte* passengers, provides information about the voyage to Ohio via Le Havre and New York, which is consistent with other records about the voyage.[76] However, German birth records show he was born in Ransweiler, Bavaria, rather than in the German state of Baden. His bio is shown below.

[76] *The History of Tuscarawas County, Ohio*. 1884. Published by Warner Beers & Co., Chicago. Page 748.

ADAM HAAS, farmer, P. O. Canal Dover, was born January 6, 1831, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of Adam and Catharine Haas, with whom, when six years old, he emigrated to America by way of Havre and New York, coming to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, after a voyage of sixty-two days, where his parents died. In his youth our subject learned shoe-making, which trade he followed for about twenty-three years. On July 1, 1856, he married Elizabeth Martin, born October 17, 1834, in Germany, and a daughter of Adam and Mary Martin, with whom she came to America when two years of age. To them have been born nine children—Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Margaret, Clara, Daniel, Emma, Lydia and Ida. In the spring of 1868, he settled where he now lives, in Dover Township. He owns eighty-one acres of land in a good state of cultivation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haas are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a self-made man, having earned all he possesses by hard work. He has served as Trustee of Franklin Township, where he lived eight years.

Figure 21: Bio of Adam Haas, passenger on the barque *Celte*

How Did the Family Travel from New York to Ohio?

Our only record of the Bauer family's voyage from New York to Ohio was the letter by Mary Bauer Vreine (Figure 11), noting that the family "came to Ohio by Lake Erie." Indeed, the most common route from New York to the Midwest at that time was by steamboat up the Hudson River to Albany, then on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then by steamboat on Lake Erie to Cleveland or other ports on the Great Lakes (see Figure 22 below).

When the Erie Canal was completed in 1925, it quickly became a major conduit for goods and passengers between New York and the Great Lakes. The Erie Canal is widely regarded as a chief cause that New York eclipsed Philadelphia as the largest city and port on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States. The canal fostered a population surge in western New York State, opened regions farther west to settlement, and helped New York City become the chief U.S. port.[77] As described on a New York state website:[78]

> The effect of the Canal was both immediate and dramatic, and settlers poured west. The explosion of trade prophesied by Governor Clinton began, spurred by freight rates from Buffalo to New York of $10 per ton by Canal, compared with $100 per ton by road. In 1829, there were 3,640 bushels of wheat transported down the Canal from Buffalo. By 1837 this figure had increased to 500,000 bushels; four years later it reached one million. In nine years, Canal tolls more than recouped the entire cost of construction.
>
> Within 15 years of the Canal's opening, New York was the busiest port in America, moving tonnages greater than Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans combined.

The growing wave of immigration in this period was capitalized on with typical American enterprise of the time: [79]

> After the construction of the Erie Canal in 1825, New York became the chief immigrant port of the United States. For this reason the problems connected with immigration assumed especial importance. As soon as the ships approached the harbor, they were 'captured' by the 'runners', agents of hotelkeepers, merchants and transport companies engaged in the immigration trade. Captains were induced, by bribes or by force, to deliver up to these men whole shipfuls of immigrants. In contrast to the 'Litzer' in European ports, the activity of the runners was for the most part organized. Runners were split up into competing groups, often bitterly at war with each other. Particularly fierce was the competition among railway and steamship companies. Defenseless immigrants were in many cases abandoned to the runners, who were not reluctant to use force.

Travel on the Erie Canal was by canal boats pulled by several horses or mules walking on the towpath, typically moving at the pace of a brisk walk, or about five miles/hour. The 500-foot rise in elevation was overcome with 83 lift locks along the way. The 363-mile voyage from Albany to Buffalo typically took about 4–5 days for

[77] Wikipedia. *Erie Canal*. Accessed 3-Mar-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erie_Canal

[78] New York State. *Canal History*. Accessed 3-Mar-2020: http://www.canals.ny.gov/history/history.html

[79] Günter Motmann, editor. 1982. *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683 to 1983*. Page 131.

packet (passenger) boats, while freight boats typically took a couple days longer.[80,81]

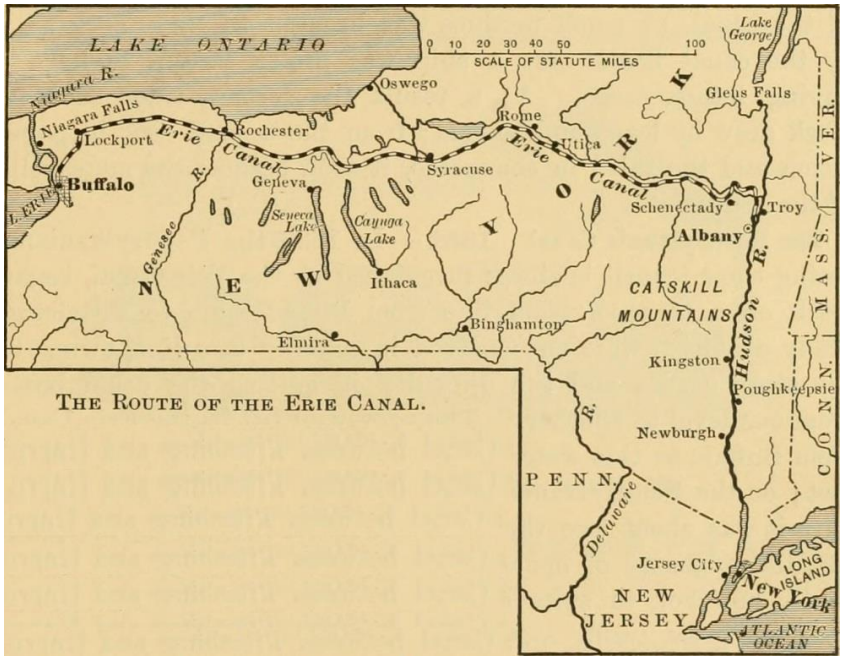


Figure 22: Route from New York City to Lake Erie via the Erie Canal [82]

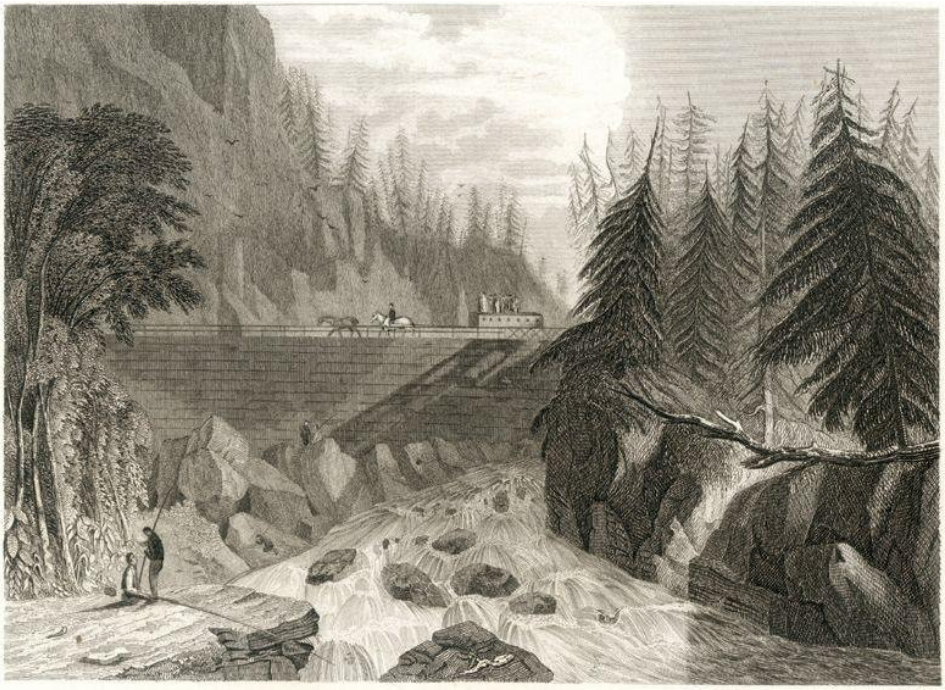


Figure 23: *View of the Canal, At the Little Falls Mohawk River*, ca. 1834, by W. G. Wall [83]

[80] Erie Canal National Heritage Treasure. *A National Treasure*. Accessed 3-Mar-2020: https://eriecanalway.org/learn/history-culture

[81] ThoughtCo. *Erie Canal, The Building of the Great Western Canal*. Accessed 3-Mar-2020: https://www.thoughtco.com/erie-canal-1435779

[82] Image from Redway, Jacques W. 1905. *The making of the American nation; a history for elementary schools*. Page 262. Publisher: Silver, Burdett and Company, New York, Boston.

[83] Drawing by W.G. Wall, engraved by T.S. Woodcock, N.Y. From "A system of universal geography, or, A description of all the parts of the world ..." by M. Malte-Brun (Boston: S. Walker, etc.,1834), accessed 4-Mar-2020: http://www.eriecanal.org/LittleFalls-1.html

It seems quite likely that the Bauer family followed this common immigrant pathway to Lake Erie and Ohio. Assuming this was their route, they arrived at the canal after about 17 days to reach Le Havre, 65 days at sea, and at least several days to reach Albany—about three months in all. They were surely exhausted, but at the same must have been exhilarated by the novelty of all they experienced so far. At this point in their voyage, it is easy to imagine the Erie Canal astounding the family as an engineering marvel of the highest order, buttressing their anticipation of opportunities to be had in this young, industrious, and growing country.

Figure 24: *Pittsford on the Erie Canal—A Sultry Calm*, 1837, by George Harvey [84]

Why Did the Family Settle in Tiverton, Ohio?

Tiverton is a small, rural township in the northwest corner of Coshocton County, about 20 miles from the county seat of Coshocton City. When the Bauer family arrived in the late 1830s, Tiverton had about 500 residents. How did the Bauer family come to settle in this remote Ohio community? As noted above, numerous passengers on the *Celte* settled in this same area, thus it is possible that their voyage to America had this area of Ohio as their original destination.

The hand-written letter by Mary Vreine on page 21 describes "grandpa" Charles Bauer and his brother Adam, two sons of the immigrant Bauer family. According to the letter, the family was six months coming over by way of New York City and Lake Erie. The letter states that Charles and Adam came by way of Chicago and "worked on the Chicago Canal around 1835–1840." This is a very plausible scenario. The "Chicago Canal" would be the Illinois and Michigan Canal, a hundred-mile waterway between Chicago and LaSalle, connecting the Great Lakes

[84] Painting from the collection of the Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester. Image accessed 4-Mar-2020: https://mag.rochester.edu/seeingAmerica/pdfs/6.pdf

to the Mississippi River.[85] Construction took place from 1836 to 1848 but was interrupted between 1841 and 1845 by the economic recession, thus presumably Charles and Adam worked on the canal sometime between 1837 and 1841. The family may have heard of this work opportunity in Germany, from friends or recruitment posters, making this their intended destination.

For historical context:

- In 1830 the first plat of the town of Chicago was filed, for less than half a square mile.
- In 1833 Chicago was organized as a town, population 200
- In 1837 Chicago was incorporated as a city, population 4,170.[86]

Another canal, the Walhonding Canal, extended from Roscoe Village (in the town of Coshocton) to Tiverton, and was built from 1836 to 1842.[87] This led to an influx of immigration to that area, and it is quite possible that family members heard of the work opportunities on the Walhonding Canal, and available land for homesteads, leading them to Tiverton. As noted in the 1881 *History of Coshocton County, Ohio 1740–1881*:

> There has been no noticeable change in nationality [of Tiverton residents] since the first settlement, except that the south-eastern portion of the township has been settled almost exclusively by Germans in small farms of from forty to eighty acres each. Many of them were laborers on the Walhonding canal and from their earnings saved sufficient to enter a small homestead.[88]

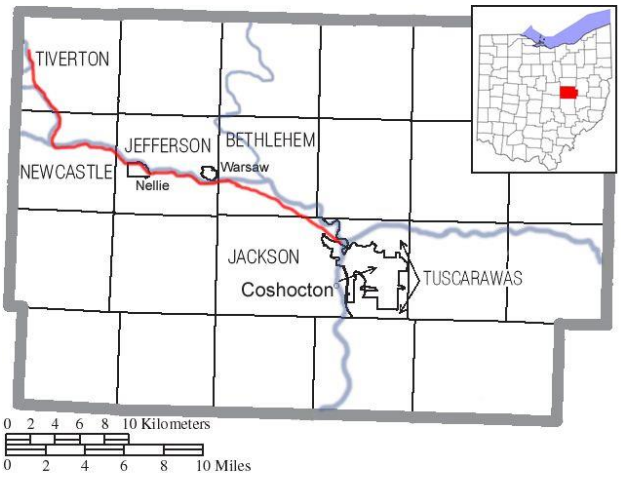


Figure 25: Walhonding canal location, Coshocton County[87]

We can only speculate as to how the Bauer family chose to settle in Tiverton, but one point of reference is how a related family arrived there from New York City, having crossed the Atlantic a few months before the Bauer family. Anna Barbara Fry married Jacob Bauer, son of Johannes Bauer, in 1845 in Coshocton County (likely in Tiverton). The immigration story of Anna Barbara Fry's family is well documented.[89]

The Frey/Fry family emigrated in 1837 from Neustadt on Hardt, Germany (today Neustadt an der Weinstraße), 30 miles (48 km) southeast of Steinbach am Donnersberg. They settled in New Castle, Ohio, which is adjacent to Tiverton. As described in the Frey/Fry family story:

> On the 5th day of June, 1837, they started on their journey, traveling from their native town in a four-horse wagon, passing through Metz, Paris, Rouan, and arriving at Havre on the 17th day of their journey. They left Havre the day after they arrived, and after a voyage of 42 days, they reached the city of New York.[90] ... They left New York the next day after their arrival and consumed 15 days traveling by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal to Buffalo, NY.

[85] Encyclopedia of Chicago (2005). *Illinois and Michigan Canal*. Accessed 7-Jul-2013: http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/626.html; and *The Illinois and Michigan Canal link Great Lakes, Mississippi River*, in the Chicago Tribune. 10-Apr-1848. Accessed 7-Jul-2013: http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/politics/chi-chicagodays-canal-story,0,2611627.story.

[86] Wikipedia. *History of Chicago, Illinois*. Accessed 7-Jul-2013: http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h2188.html. Also: *Chicago*. Accessed 7-Jul-2013: http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h2188.html.

[87] Wikipedia. *Walhonding Canal*. Accessed 7-Jul-2013: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walhonding_Canal

[88] Hill. 1881. *History of Coshocton County, Ohio 1740–1881*. Page 597. http://archive.org/details/cu31924009823455

[89] *Fry-Eyresman Family Group Sheets*, for Johann "Georg" Frey and Jacob "Elias" Frey, both last modified 10-Nov-2006. Based on "The History of the Fry Family" by W. F. Garver, given at a family reunion in the early 1900s. Provided by Carole M. Bannes.

[90] The dates and times provided differ by about a week from the ship's manifest for their crossing, which arrived in New York City on 8-Aug-1837.

The Frey family considered settling in Buffalo when they heard of the work opportunity on the Walhonding canal:

> This family lived in Buffalo, NY, nearly a month and had almost decided to make their permanent home there. A boatman ... had employed Fred [Anna Barbara Fry's brother] to help load and unload for $17 per month, and he was to begin work the next day. Catherine [their mother] was on the point of buying a home ...
>
> That evening, however, a contractor put up posters advertising for laborers to work on the Walhonding branch of the Ohio Canal, offering 50 cents per day and board. Fred read one of those posters and, thinking he could do better there than in Buffalo, he decided to go. A company of about 40 was made up that night and the next afternoon they started by lake steamer for Cleveland, where they arrived the following afternoon. They immediately took a Canal Boat for Roscoe. The contractor agreed to pay their transportation and their board while on the way. He did pay their transportation, and that was the last they saw of him till they reached Roscoe. They had taken provisions with them to eat in crossing the lake, but these were consumed the first day on the canal. The second day, they reached Akron and waited there nearly half a day on account of the many boats passing through the locks at this point. The third day, they reached Massillon, where Fred spent all the money he had with him, 18 cents, for a loaf of bread, which he divided with five companions who had no money. As they had eaten nothing the day before, they were still hungry, and after leaving Massillon, these six companions got off the boat and walked ahead of it for several miles. They found a potato patch and an orchard, so they pulled some potatoes and gathered some apples, built a fire, and roasted them, made a meal on them, and claimed they had never eaten anything that tasted better. They reached Roscoe the same evening, and their suppers were furnished them there. They slept on the ground and began work the next day, which was September 21, 1837.

The Bauer family's experience may have differed considerably from this account of the Fry family's voyage to the Tiverton area, but this was surely a common scenario for the time. At a minimum, the Bauer and Fry families shared the experience of the arduous immigration from the German Palatinate to the Walhonding area of Ohio, where hard-working pioneers could find both work and land for establishing a new life.

Some History of Coshocton County and Tiverton, Ohio

In the late 1700s there were six or more Native American villages in the current limits of Coshocton County, all being towns of the Lenape (Delaware) tribe, except one Shawnee village. At "the forks" of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas rivers lied the Lenape village of Goschachgunk, for which Coshocton City and County are named. In 1781 some of the Lenape had sided with the British, which resulted in retaliation by the U.S. government including the destruction of Goschachgunk village.[91, 92]

The following synopsis of the early years of Tiverton Township is based on the *History of Coshocton County, Ohio, 1740-1881*.[93]

Tiverton township, in the northwest corner of Coshocton County, was named after Tiverton, Rhode Island, from which some early settlers had emigrated. It was organized in December, 1824, as the township of Union, renamed Tiverton three months later. Previously it was part of Richland township, which is still the name of the adjoining township in Holmes county.

The first documented, non-Native American settler was Isaac Draper, a Virginian, who settled in 1806 near the Walhonding River and was for several years the only settler. At about that same time, the famed Johnny Appleseed located one of his nurseries in Tiverton township, a source of the town's earliest orchards. Several settlers entered Tiverton prior to the war of 1812, but it was not until about 1816 that a steady tide of new settlers arrived, mainly from the eastern states, which continued until all available land had been occupied.

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[91] Henry Howe. 1908. *Historical Collections of Ohio: An Encyclopedia of the State*. Volume I. Page 466. http://books.google.com/books?id=9lPiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA466&lpg=PA466#v=onepage&q&f=false

[92] Wikipedia. *Daniel Brodhead IV*. Accessed 7-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Brodhead_IV

[93] N. N. Hill. 1881. *History of Coshocton County, Ohio: Its Past and Present 1740–1881*. Compiled by N. N. Hill, Jr. Published by A. A. Graham & Co. Pages 594–598.

Table 5: Population of Tiverton, Ohio, 1820–1880

Year	Tiverton Population	Notes
1820	139*	*Richland Township, half of which became Tiverton in 1824
1830	237	
1840	665	The Bauer family arrived in 1837
1850	842	
1860	880	
1870	804	
1880	940	

Johannes "John" Bauer is mentioned as one of the founders of Tiverton's German Reform Church (bold added):

> In the southeastern part of the township, on the northwest quarter of section 21, stands a German Reform Church. The society was organized about forty years ago by Rev. Baety. The principal original members were **John Bauer**, **Philip Wagner**, George Cly, John Rees, **J. Craft**, J. Shear and **Frederick Fry**. The early meetings were held in private houses. In 1840, a church was built at a cost of $300. The present frame structure was erected in 1867 at a cost of $1,200. ... The membership is now [1881] about 100. A Sunday-school was organized about 1850. It now has a membership of about fifty, and is superintended by **Lewis Fisher**.

Of the other noted original members of the church:

- Philip Wagner immigrated with the Bauers on the barque *Celte*
- J. Craft (Johann Nikolaus Kraft) immigrated a few years after the Bauer family, and was from the village of Carlsberg, just 12 miles (19 km) from Steinbach am Donnersberg [94]
- Frederick Fry was from Neustadt an der Haardt (today Neustadt an der Weinstraße), 30 miles (50 km) from Steinbach am Donnersberg, and his sister Anna Barbara Fry married Johannes Bauer's son Jacob in 1845.

Lewis Fisher, superintendent of the Sunday school in 1881, married John and Catharine's granddaughter, Magdelena Lonsinger, in 1884.

The history of Tiverton continues:

> There is no village in this township. At the center of the township, known as Tiverton Center, is a store, a blacksmith shop and half a dozen houses. ... The post office called Yankee Ridge is kept in the store. It is the only one in the township. The mail is bi-weekly, the office being on the route between Nashville [Ohio] and Walhonding.
>
> ...
>
> The construction of the Walhonding canal gave an impetus to the little village, which presaged a prosperous future, but the failure to extend the canal militated against much commercial glory and eminence. The terminus of the canal is about a mile below Rochester.

[94] Murphy, Nathan W. *Johann Nikolaus Kraft (1795-1865) of Carlsberg, Pfalz; Ohio; Iowa; and Minnesota*. Document in Microsoft Word format with created date of 22-Dec-2011, but circa 2004 based on citation access dates.

How the Bauer Family Migration Fits into U.S. Immigration History

The chart below shows the growth in U.S. immigration over the first half of the 1800s. The Bauer family arrived in 1837, during the early period of immigration growth that would continue through the 1800s.

The drop in immigration that occurred soon after 1837 was due to the economic depression that began with the financial panic of that year.[95] Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were agricultural states, and the good crops of 1837 were a relief to farmers. However, by 1839 agricultural prices had fallen and the pressure had reached the agriculturalists. The recession persisted for approximately seven years, during which immigration rates maintained at a steady level. After the recession, immigration rates grew rapidly and maintained higher levels through the 1800s.

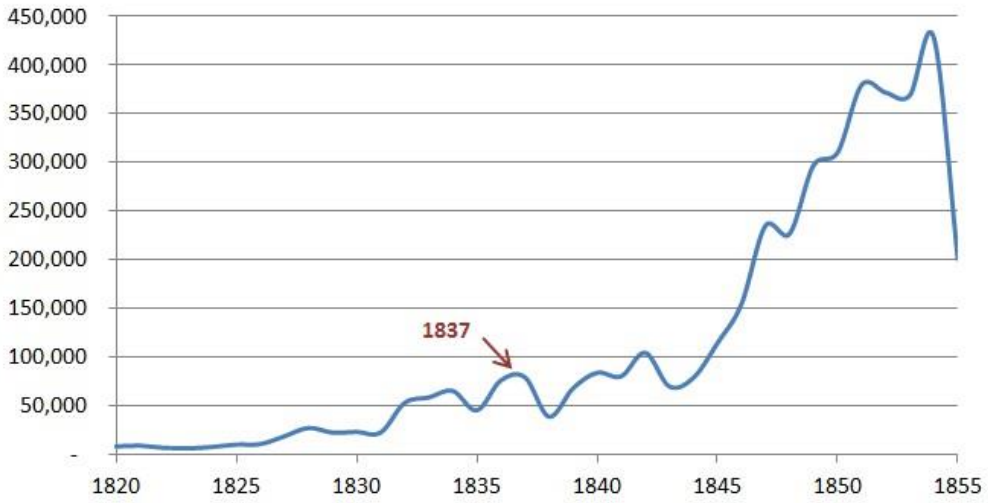


Figure 26: Foreign-born arrivals in the U.S., 1820–1855 [96]

Germans comprised a large portion of immigrants to the United States in this period.[97] As noted in a history of German migration: [98]

> The immigration of Germans during the peak immigration years, between the 1830s and the 1880s were never less than a quarter of all immigrants. Germans more consistently migrated in family groups and had a return migration rate more than half as high as that of the Irish. Germans were drawn to the United States largely by economic reasons, not fleeing from a national disaster or from a stagnant economy; they were often persons dislocated or threatened by a vigorous, if uneven, economic growth. An observation about the nineteenth century Germans immigrants is that they came not to established something new but to reestablished something old.

[95] Wikipedia. *Panic of 1837*. Accessed 4-Feb-2014: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panic_of_1837

[96] Annual data from William J. Bromwell (Department of State). 1856. History of Immigration to the United States, Exhibiting the Number, Sex, Age, Occupation, and Country of Birth, of Passengers Arriving in the United States by Sea from Foreign Countries, from September 30, 1819 to December 31, 1855.

[97] There was no German nation prior to 1871 when the separate German states were unified under Prussian leadership. American data generally treat as German all persons immigrating from within the post-1871 boundaries of Germany.

[98] Geocities.com/dmfamilyworks. Accessed circa 2013. http://www.geocities.com/dmfamilyworks/german_migration_page.htm

Timeline of Bauer Family Descendants and World Events

The timeline below provides a context for understanding how this immigrant Bauer family and their early descendants fit into the broader history of world events.

Bold entries are major events directly affecting the immigrant Bauer family.

Table 6: Timeline of the Bauer family and world events

1618–1648	Thirty Years' War, Central Europe—one of the longest, most destructive conflicts in European history, including the Palatinate region where the Bauer family lived
1760–1840	First Industrial Revolution (approximate dates)
1776	The United States declares independence from the monarch of Britain
about 1785	**Katharina Klein born (generation 1)**
1788	**Johannes Bauer born (generation 1)**
1789–1799	French Revolution, culminating in the appointment of Napoleon as First (Premier) Consul
1803–1815	Napoleonic Wars, a series of wars against Napoleon's French Empire by opposing coalitions. The Palatinate region where the Bauer family lived is occupied by France and incorporated into the *Département du Mont-Tonnerre* (German *Donnersberg*, English *Thunder Mountain*).
1812–1830	**Births of Johannes and Katharina Bauer's nine children (generation 2)**
1813	The "year of death" in Steinbach am Donnersberg (see page 15).
1815	Napoleon defeated at Waterloo in Belgium by Wellington and the Prussian army
1815–1817	Cold weather, extensive flooding, and food shortages ravage central Europe (see page 15)
1816	East-bank lands of the Rhine valley, including Steinbach am Donnersberg, given to the Kingdom of Bavaria by the Congress of Vienna
1823	Beginning of the U.S. Monroe Doctrine policy opposing European colonialism in the Americas
1825	**Completion of the Erie Canal, likely used by the Bauer family 12 years later to travel to Ohio**
1836	Texas becomes North America's third independent republic, along with the United States and Mexico
1837	• **Emigration of Bauer family from Germany to America** • 61 years after the U.S. declaration of independence • Panic of 1837 financial crisis puts the U.S. into a major recession • Martin Van Buren becomes the first U.S. president who was born a United States citizen • Chicago incorporated as a city, population 4,170 • Michigan admitted to the Union as the 26th State • Forced removal of the Cherokee Nation from the Southeastern U.S. along the Trail of Tears • Abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy killed in Alton, Illinois, one of many events leading to the Civil War • Cooke and Wheatstone patent the electrical telegraph (later overtaken by the Morse telegraph) • Louis Daguerre, in France, develops the first practicable photographic process
1838	Friedrich Bessel of Germany measures the distance to a star (other than the sun) for the first time
1839	Invention of vulcanized rubber, which enables hot and cold applications. Several Bauer family descendants later worked and lived in the area of Akron, Ohio, then the "rubber capital of the world."
1846–1848	**Mexican-American War (at least one Bauer family participant, Adam Johann Bauer)**
1848	**Adam and Charles Bauer (generation 2) move from Ohio to Schuyler County, Illinois**
1849	California gold rush begins (no known cases of the Bauer family participating)

1855	**Margaret (Bauer) Taylor follows her brothers to Schuyler County, Illinois** **Adam Bauer (generation 2) moves from Illinois to Kansas Territory**
1860	**Johannes Bauer (generation 1) dies in Tiverton, Ohio** **Katharina Klein (generation 1) presumably dies between 1860 and 1870**
1861	Kansas admitted to the Union as the 34th state, six years after Bauer family descendants arrived there
1862	The first Homestead Act provides homestead grants of federal land at little or no cost
1861–1864	**U.S. Civil War (at least two Bauer family participants, one of which died in the war)**
1869	First transcontinental railroad completed
1871	Otto von Bismarck unifies the German states to create the German Empire, and signs the Treaty of Versailles to end the Franco-Prussian War, 33 years after the Bauer family emigrated to America
1876	Colorado admitted to the Union—Bauer family descendants arrived in Colorado around 1910
1886	Statue of Liberty, a gift from the people of France, dedicated in New York Harbor—50 years after the Bauer family immigrated via New York
1880–1895	**Three Lonsinger brothers in generation 3—Phillip Adam, Lewis, and John Frederick—move from Ohio to Kansas**
1907	Oklahoma admitted to the Union—Bauer family descendants (the Haldermans) arrived by 1897
1908	The Ford Model T goes into production, leading to the popularity of automobiles
1914–1918	**World War I. In 1917 the U.S. declares war on Germany, beginning U.S. involvement in the war. At least four Bauer family descendants served in the war.**
1918–1920	Spanish flu pandemic, during which about 3% to 6% of the global population perished
1920	Women achieve the right to vote by the 19th Amendment to the Constitution
1929–1937	Great Depression
1939–1945	**World War II—at least 18 Bauer family descendants served in the war; at least three died in service**
1950-1953	**Korean War—at least one Bauer family descendant served in the war, and died in service**

GENERATIONS 1 & 2: THE IMMIGRANT BAUER FAMILY

This section provides an overview of the first two generations of the Bauer family, and what became of them in the United States.

The German birth/christening records for Johannes and Katharina Klein and their children are provided in Appendix 2.

Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein—Generation 1

Johannes Bauer was born in 1788 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, located today in the Palatinate region of southwestern Germany. Johannes married **Katharina Klein** in 1811, at the ages of about 23 and 26 respectively. She was born about 1785, likely in Dörnbach, about 10 miles (16 km) from Steinbach am Donnersberg on the roads of that time (see records in Appendix 2). Their nine children were all born in Steinbach am Donnersberg.[99, 100] The Palatinate (*Pfalz* in German) was part of Bavaria from 1816 to 1946, thus many U.S. census and other records show their birthplace as Bavaria.

Johannes and Katharina Bauer became John and Catharine when they settled in Tiverton, Ohio, a rural township in northeastern Coshocton County, in 1837 or soon thereafter. They settled in the southeast corner of the town, an area settled mainly by Germans, where John Bauer helped to establish a German Reform Church (as described in the previous section).[101]

Several records about John and Catharine's daughter Magdalena were instrumental to connecting this family to Steinbach am Donnersberg. According to a brief biography of her son, John Lonsinger, Magdalena was born 1830 in Bavaria and married Frederick Lonsinger in 1850.[102] In the 1850 Tiverton census Magdalena and Frederick are living with her parents, John and Catharine Bowers (all born in Germany). Magdalena's Bavarian birth record shows she was born 1-Jan-1830 to Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein, and her headstone in Tiverton has the same birth date. Magdalena's parents were both born in Bavaria per the 1880 census. Once the Bauer family of Tiverton was linked back to Steinbach am Donnersberg, many other records were found consistent with that origin.

The 1840 Tiverton census, three years after they arrived in the U.S., shows "John Bowers" as head of household, with eight household members listed by age range and sex.[103] The household members' ages correspond to their children's ages per the German birth/christening records, as follows:

1840 Census	Corresponding children/relations [actual age for 1840 census]
1 M 50–59	Johannes born 1788 [age 51–52]
2 M 20–29	Jacob born 1812 [age 28] and Charles born 1817 [age 22–23].
2 M 15–19	Johannes born 1822 [age 17–18] and Joh. Adam born 1823 [age 16–17]
1 F 50–59	Catharine born about 1785 [age 53–54] per the 1860 census (matches this record), but born about 1794 [45–46] per the 1850 census
1 F 15–19	Anna Margaretha born Dec 1818 [age 21] is the closest match of their children of (the actual census form has age ranges of "15–20" and "20–30")
1 F 5–9	Magdalene born 1-Jan-1830 [age 10] (census form has age ranges "5–10" and "10–15")

[99] FamilySearch.org. "Germany, Births and Baptisms, 1558–1898" index. Accessed 11-Nov-2012: https://familysearch.org, records for last name Bauer and parents Johannes Bauer and Catherina Klein; citing reference, FHL microfilm 193180.

[100] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Page 280. Accessed 6-Sep-2012: http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html

[101] Hill. 1881. *History of Coshocton County, Ohio 1740–1881*. Page 597–8. http://archive.org/details/cu31924009823455

[102] Ibid., page 729

[103] Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 2010. *1840 United States Federal Census* [database online]. Provo, Utah, USA. Image #6.

The 1840 census record thus accounts for six of the seven children who came to America. The seventh child, Anna Elisabetha, was then age 27. Anna Elisabetha had married Mathias Hostetler in 1839 and was living with him in the adjacent town of Monroe in 1840.

The 1840 census shows four persons employed in Agriculture, and one over 20 years old who cannot read and write. Per the 1850 census, John's occupation was "farmer" with a real estate value of $1000, and both John and Catharine could not read and write (though that may have applied only to English).

John and Catharine lived out their lives in Tiverton. John died at the age of 71 in February 1860, of Palsy.[104] In the 1860 census Catharine was living with their daughter Magdelena and her husband, Frederick Lonsinger. Catharine presumably died between 1860 and 1870, between 75–85 years old, as she does not appear in the 1870 census.

Children of Johannes and Katharina Bauer—Generation 2

This section briefly describes the nine children of Johannes and Katharina Bauer, and what became of their families. A more complete listing of their life events and descendants can be found in Volume 2.

The children of Johannes and Katharina Bauer were born between 1812 and 1830, and are established through "Germany Birth and Baptism, 1858–1898" records (FamilySearch.org), all of which list the parents as Johannes/Johann and Katharina/Catharina, and showing all born in Steinbach am Donnersberg. Other life event records can be found on Ancestry.com (see section "Online Family Tree at Ancestry.com").

1. **Jacob Bauer**, born 1-Mar-1812 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Mont-Tonnerre, Palatinate, First French Empire.

   Number of known descendants and their spouses: 123

   Jacob married Anna Barbara Fry on 17-Aug-1845 in Coshocton County, Ohio. They lived in Tiverton where they had five children (including twin girls), two of whom died young, and three of whom married and remained in Coshocton and neighboring Holmes Counties. Jacob died at the age of 45 on 6-Mar-1857, in Coshocton County. Anna Barbara Fry remarried 17 months later to William Garver.

2. **Anna Elisabetha Bauer**, born 31-Oct-1813 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Mont-Tonnerre, Palatinate, First French Empire.

   Number of known descendants and their spouses: 7

   Elisabetha was 23 in 1837, when the Bauers crossed the Atlantic. She married Mathias Hostetler on 20-Oct-1839 in Coshocton County, listed as "Elizabeth Bowers" in their marriage record. In the 1840 census she was living with Mathias and their first child in the town of Monroe, adjacent to Tiverton. They had three more children, but Elizabeth presumably died between 1844, when their last child was born, and 1848, when Mathias remarried.

   Their first child was killed in action in the Civil War in Georgia, unmarried at age 25. One daughter lived in Ohio and married in Illinois—they had two children who both apparently died young. The fate of their two other daughters is unknown, thus we do not know if they had any other descendants.

3. **Carl "Charles" Bauer**, born 29-Jun-1817 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Palatinate, Bavaria, German Confederation.

   Number of known descendants and their spouses: 111

   Charles married Susannah Stambaugh on 24-Aug-1851 in Fulton County, Illinois. He died on 31-Oct-1894, age 77, in Springfield, Ohio, in a train depot when he stepped in front of a switch engine that he could not hear due to being deaf. A newspaper death notice confirms he was the brother of Magdalene (Bauer) Lonsinger, and that he resided near Rushville, Illinois. Charles is apparently not found in the 1850 census, but he and Susannah are living in Oakland in Schuyler County, Illinois, in 1860, 1870, and 1880.

[104] U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1850–1885. Record accessed on Ancestry.com.

Charles and his brother Adam apparently moved from Ohio to Illinois at about the same time. A list of Schuyler County pioneers lists Charles as arriving in Oakland in 1848. His brother Adam also moved to Illinois in 1848 per his obituary.

Charles and Susannah's first child Johann died at birth. They had three more sons that all raised families in Oakland, Illinois, with 16 children between them. A car accident in 1945 killed their son Samuel (age 82), his son, and his son's wife and daughter. His son's second daughter, Annabelle, was critically injured but survived.

4. **Anna Margaretha Bauer**, born 29-Dec-1818 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Palatinate, Bavaria, German Confederation.

   Number of known descendants and their spouses: 73

   Margaretha was 18 when the family crossed the Atlantic in 1837. She married William Taylor on 23-Oct-1842 in Coshocton County, Ohio. They moved to Illinois in about 1855, joining Margaret's brother Charles in Oakland Township.

   Margaret and William had eight children, six born in Coshocton County, Ohio, and two born in Illinois. They had at least seven grandchildren, though the fate of three of their sons is unknown beyond the ages of 26, 14, and 9.

   Margaret's husband William died in 1862, age 45, at a military post hospital in Cairo, Illinois, one year into the Civil War. In 1865, a land record shows that Margaret Taylor sold land to her brother Charles in Oakland, Illinois. She is shown as a landowner on an 1872 map of Oakland.

   Margaret died about 1889, age 71, when a Civil War pension record shows her pension was "dropped because of death."

5. **Johannes "John" Bauer**, born 13-Jan-1822 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Palatinate, Bavaria, German Confederation.

   Number of known descendants and their spouses: 0

   Johannes was 15 when he came to America, but his fate is unknown. He appears in the 1840 U.S. census in Tiverton as a male age 15–20, living with his parents.

   The *History of the State of Kansas* (Cutler, 1883) mentions that the settlers of 1855 to Tecumseh, Kansas, included "Adam Bowers, John Bowers"—this may be a reference to Johannes Bauer, since Adam refers to Johannes' brother, the 6th born child, as is well corroborated by other records. Adam and Johannes were born just 14 months apart, which may have led to a strong bond between them. However, both "John" and "Bauer/Bower" are fairly common names. Extensive searches of U.S. and Kansas census records have revealed no records for a John Bauer/Bower born about 1822 in Germany. Thus his fate remains unknown.

6. **Johann Adam Bauer**, born 7-Mar-1823 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Palatinate, Bavaria, German Confederation.

   Number of known descendants and their spouses: 377

   Adam married Julia Ann Gregory 18-Oct-1849 in Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois. Adam and Julia had ten children, seven of whom lived to adulthood.[105] Julia died on 18-Jun-1877. Adam married Alice C Worthington on 15-Mar-1881 in Shawnee County, Kansas, aged 58 and 29 years old—they had one child, who died an infant. Adam died on 30-Oct-1900 in Shawnee County, Kansas. As was common for Germans with a first given name of "Johann," Adam went by his middle name and appears as "Adam" in all U.S. records, including census records.

[105] The 1875 Kansas State census listed a child Adam Bauer, born about Oct-1874, but this child is not found in any future records. Adam Sr. and Julia had another child Lewis Bauer born 5-Jan-1875, just 2–3 months after this Adam Jr. was born. Adam Jr. may have been born prematurely (unlikely but possible), or was born earlier than indicated in the 1875 census, or was not their biological child, or Adam and Lewis were actually the same child.

Adam's obituary from the Topeka State Journal (31-Oct-1900) states that, "Mr. Bauer was born in Germany on March 7, 1823, and came to America at the age of 11 years and with his family located in Ohio." Adam was actually 14 years old when the family immigrated in 1837. Adam also served in the 2nd regiment of the Ohio infantry in 1846–47.

At age 27, Adam Bauer appears in Oakland, Schuyler County, Illinois, in the 1850 census (at which time Oakland Township was called Ashland), with his wife Julia Ann whom he married the previous year. In the census he appears near the McMillan, Dennis, Gorsuch, Thompson, and William Gregory families. All of these families have lots that abut or are near a 40-acre lot for "C Bower" and a smaller "C Bowers" lot on the 1872 Oakland land ownership map, in the southeast quarter of Oakland.[106] It is possible, or likely, that in 1850 Adam and Julia lived on one of these lots later owned by his brother Charles. A much larger lot is shown in 1872 for "Charles Bauer" along the west edge of town.

Adam Bauer and his family appear in the 1875 and 1885 Kansas census records, which also note that he came to Kansas from Illinois. A newspaper clipping states that he came to Kansas in 1855.

7. **Ludwig Bauer**, born 11-Oct-1825 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Palatinate, Bavaria, German Confederation.

   He died at three months old on 11-Jan-1826.

8. **Philippina Bauer**, born 18-May-1828 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Palatinate, Bavaria, German Confederation.

   Philippina died at age seven in June, 1835, in Steinbach am Donnersberg. The family emigrated from Germany two years after her death, and her name was listed on the ship's passenger manifest for the voyage to New York in place of her living sister, Magdalene—a mistake by whomever provided the names for the family.

9. **Magdalene Bauer**, born 1-Jan-1830 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Palatinate, Bavaria, German Confederation.

   Number of known descendants and their spouses: 321

   Magdelene (now Magdelena) married Frederick W. L. Lonsinger on 3-Jul-1850 in Tiverton, Ohio, when she was 20 and he was 26. Together they had 13 children, all of whom lived to adulthood but for their last two children, twins born in 1871 who each died in their first year. Magdalena died on 12-Apr-1898, age 68, in Tiverton, Ohio, and is buried at Dutch Run Cemetery, Tiverton.

   Magdalena and Frederick Lonsinger had an extensive family of many descendants. Most of their children stayed in the area of Coshocton County, Ohio, while three of them moved to Kansas. For more detail on the Kansas Lonsingers, see Appendix 7.

[106] The 1872 land ownership maps are available on Ancestry.com.

Overview of the Descendants

What became of the Bauer family after immigrating to Ohio in 1837? This chapter provides an overview of the fate of their descendants in terms of:

- Migrations within the United States
- Some statistics for the first five generations
- Occupations
- Military service
- Twins.

Migrations within the United States

The immigrant Bauer family (the first two generations) arrived in the United States in 1837 and soon thereafter settled in Ohio. Over the first five generations the descendants dispersed to live for substantial time in at least 24 states (see list in Appendix 6). However, many of these descendants settled in several main communities and areas.

Notably, none of the descendants is yet known to have emigrated from the United States to live permanently in another country.

The map on the following page shows the major migrations to areas where many descendants settled over the first five generations, keyed to the numbers on the map.

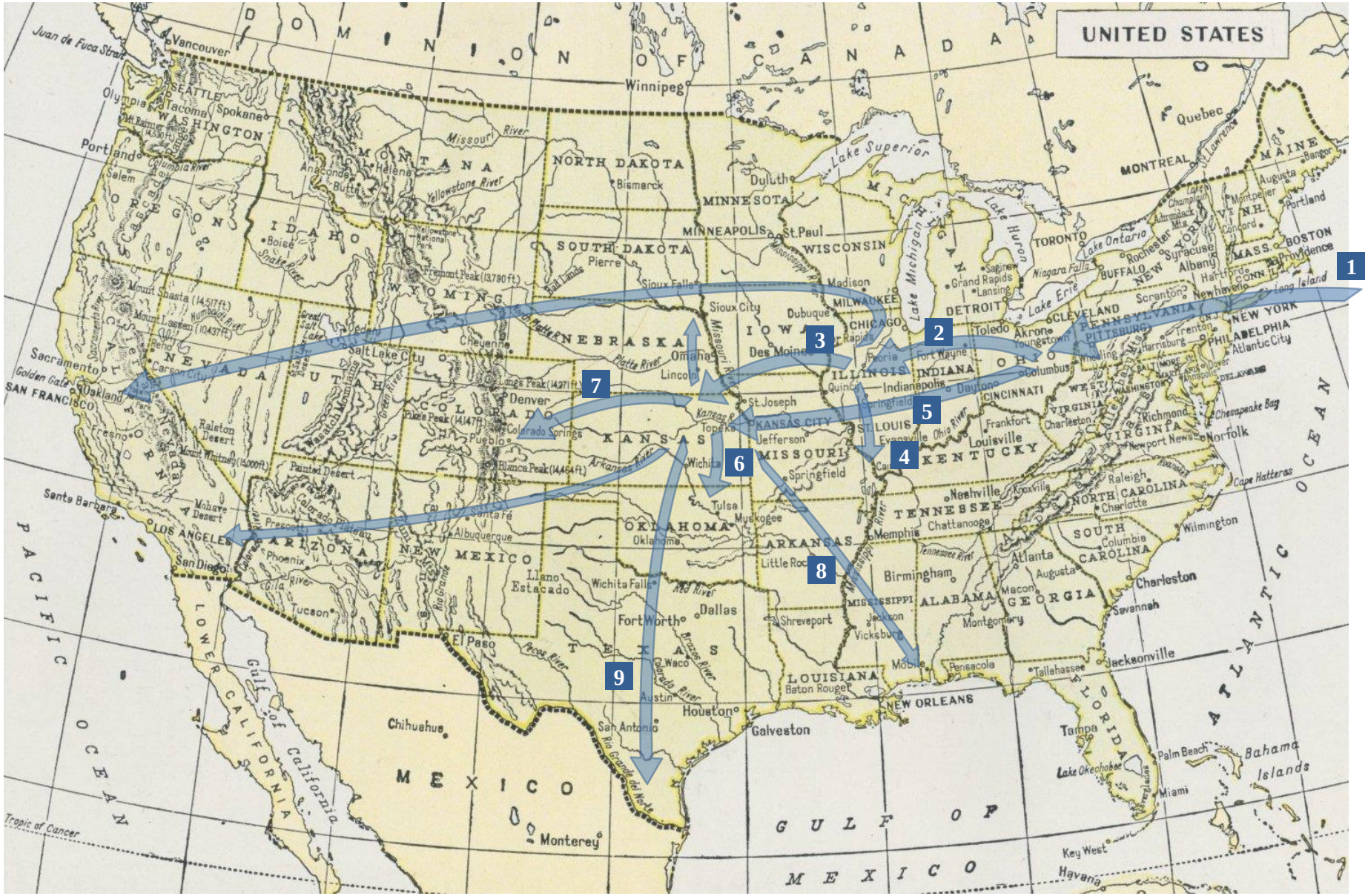
1. Steinbach am Donnersberg, Bavaria, to Coshocton County, Ohio, 1837

The Bauer family, with seven children, migrated from Bavaria to the United States and soon thereafter settled in Coshocton County, Ohio.

2. Coshocton County, Ohio to Schuyler County, Illinois, 1848–1855

Three of the Bauer family children (generation 2) migrated from Tiverton, Ohio, to Schuyler County, Illinois, about 500 miles to the west.

- In 1848 Carl/Charles Bauer arrived in Oakland Township, where he purchased land in 1849. He married in adjoining Fulton County in 1851, and remained in Oakland Township for the remainder of his life. Many of his descendants remained in that area and live there to this day.
- In 1848 Adam Bauer moved to Illinois and married in Schuyler County in 1849. According to family lore, Adam and Charles had worked on the Chicago Canal before settling in Ohio (see "How Did the Family Travel from New York to Ohio?", page 33). However, Adam moved on to Kansas with his young family in 1855.
- In about 1855 Anna Margeretha Bauer followed to Oakland Township with her husband, William Taylor. Their descendants in that area include the Markell and Johnson families, while others moved on to Missouri, Arkansas, and California.



See associated text for descriptions of individual migrations by number.

Figure 27: Major migrations of the Bauer family and descendants

3. Illinois to Kansas, 1855

In 1855, Adam Bauer with his wife and two children of about one and three years moved from Schuyler County, Illinois, to Leavenworth County, Kansas, about 300 miles to the west. Adam's obituary states that:

> In 1855, he came to Kansas, locating in Leavenworth county, where his home was burned by border ruffians. He moved in 1857 to Shawnee county, where the rest of his life was spent.

The "border ruffians" were pro-slavery elements who struck out against anti-slavery settlers. The new American lands obtained in the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, and the wave of settlers spawned by the 1849 California gold rush, together had led to an accelerated and disorderly settling of the West by non-Native Americans. The issue of slavery was divisive for the new American territories, as it was for the thirty existing states. In 1854 Congress created the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, allowing them to choose whether to be slave states or free states. Nebraska was not likely to allow slavery, as cotton does not grow well there. Kansas, however, was heavily contested regarding slavery. Large numbers of settlers moved to Kansas seeking to either establish or abolish slavery there and, ultimately, in the West and the entire country. A series of violent conflicts between anti-slavery free-staters and pro-slavery "border ruffians" (mainly from Missouri) became known as "Bleeding Kansas" and served as a prelude to the impending Civil War. Violence continued and escalated in this area through the Civil War.[107]

We do not know Adam Bauer's stance on the slavery debate. However, his original home in Kansas became a target of the pro-slavery boarder ruffians, after which he moved about 50 miles west to the Topeka area, a destination for the free-staters.

Adam's brother Johann/John, younger by 14 months, may have gone with Adam to Kansas in1855. The "History of the State of Kansas" (Cutler, 1883) mentions that the settlers of 1855 to Tecumseh, Kansas, included "Adam Bowers, John Bowers." John's fate, however, remains unknown, and it is uncertain if this refers to Adam's brother John.

Adam Bauer and his wife Julia Ann Gregory had nine or ten children of which seven grew to adulthood. Many of their descendants remained in northeastern Kansas, while others moved on to Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas, California, and other states.

4. Schuyler County, IL, to southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, and southern Illinois, ca. 1880

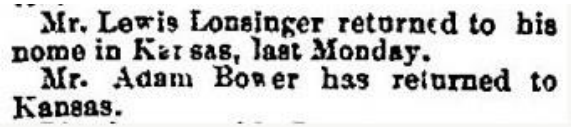
Susanna "Anna" Taylor, generation 3, daughter of Anna Margeretha Bauer and William Taylor, moved from Schuyler County, Illinois, to southeast Missouri in about 1880 (presumably with her husband Charles Elmore, though little is known of his fate). She and many of her descendants continued to live in that area of southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, and southern Illinois.

5. Ohio to Kansas, ca. 1880–1895

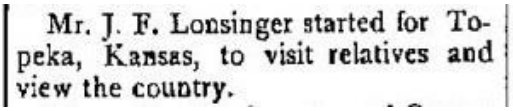
Between 1880 and 1895, three Lonsinger brothers in generation 3, sons of Magdelena Bauer and Frederick Lonsinger, moved from Tiverton, Ohio, to the area of Topeka, Kansas. Their uncle Adam Bauer had settled in Tecumseh, about ten miles southeast of Topeka, in about 1857.

- Phillip Adam Lonsinger moved from Ohio to Wamego, Kansas, about 40 miles west of Topeka, sometime between 1880 and 1893. Phillip married in 1893 in Kansas. By 1900 he had settled with his young family in Junction City, Kansas, 65 miles west of Topeka. Some of their descendants remained in Kansas, though many moved on to Iowa, California, Oklahoma, and other states.
- Lewis Lonsinger, Phillip's younger brother, moved from Ohio to Wabaunsee County, also in northeast Kansas, between 1880 and 1895. An 1895 newspaper clipping from Coshocton, Ohio, notes that he returned to Kansas from Ohio, along with uncle Adam Bower, though not necessarily together:

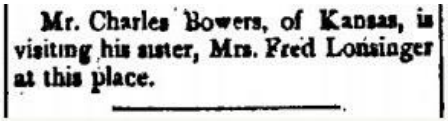
[107] For more on Bleeding Kansas and the Boarder Ruffians see http://www.ushistory.org/us/31b.asp, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bleeding_Kansas, and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border_Ruffian


Mr. Lewis Lonsinger returned to his nome in Kansas, last Monday.
Mr. Adam Bower has returned to Kansas.

- John Frederick Lonsinger, Phillip's younger brother, moved to Kansas, probably before he married Flora Mehaffey of Kansas in about 1888. Flora was living near Adam Bauer in Monmouth, Kansas, in 1880. In 1886, John travelled from Ohio to Topeka to visit relatives, per this newspaper clipping from Coshocton, Ohio:


Mr. J. F. Lonsinger started for Topeka, Kansas, to visit relatives and view the country.

John may have been visiting his brother or brothers, though we don't know if they had yet arrived in Kansas. He may have been visiting his uncle Adam who had moved from Tiverton 17 years before John was born and may have provided an impetus for his nephews to move to Kansas. Charles Bauer, son of Adam Bauer in Kansas, visited his aunt (Adam's sister) Magdelena Lonsinger in Tiverton, Ohio, in 1888, per another Coshocton newspaper clipping, so we assume these two branches of the family stayed in contact:


Mr. Charles Bowers, of Kansas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Fred Lonsinger at this place.

6. Kansas to Oklahoma, ca. 1908–1920

Both John Frederick Lonsinger and his brother Lewis Lonsinger, who moved from Ohio to Kansas in about the 1880s, moved on to northern Oklahoma. John moved to Oklahoma in about 1908, and Lewis between 1905 and 1920. Some of their descendants settled in the Tulsa, Oklahoma, area, while many moved on to Colorado, California, and other states.

7. Kansas to Colorado, 1914–1915

Charles Bauer, generation 3, son of Adam Bauer, was born in Kansas in 1858, several years after his family arrived there. Charles moved to Kiowa County on the eastern plains of Colorado in about 1914. One relative, Brett Barry, noted that Charles' wife Ida had asthma so they moved to the dryer Colorado climate for her health. However, another relative, Jan (Sackrider) Eccher, noted that the eastern plains of Colorado were dusty and not conducive to treating asthma, but perhaps they moved to Colorado for better health care. Ida died two years after their move to Colorado.

As described by Jan (Sackrider) Eccher, Charles' daughter Myrtle and her husband Francis Glenn migrated to Colorado in 1914 and took up residence in the Arlington, Kiowa County. It is possible Charles and Ida Bauer came with them as they are not found in the 1915 Kansas State census.

Charles' daughter Bertha Caroline Bauer married ElRoy Durow in Colorado in 1914. They moved back to Kansas for about a year before going back to settle near her sister Myrtle in Colorado.

Charles' other grown children, George and Edith Bauer, also moved to Colorado between 1910 and 1920. Edith moved on several years later to settle in New Mexico. George moved to New Mexico for some time but later settled in Delta in western Colorado.

Charles' nephew Louis W Wilson had moved to Kiowa County, Colorado, a few years earlier (before 1910), to 70 miles east of where Charles Bauer settled. Louis never married or had children.

Several other Bauer cousins migrated to other parts of Colorado between 1910 to 1920, but it is unknown if they were motivated by their cousins who had already settled there.

8. Kansas to Alabama, ca. 1915

Henry L Bauer, son of Adam Bauer, was born and raised in Kansas. Between 1910 and 1920 he moved with his wife and child to Baldwin County, Alabama, where he and many of his descendants have remained.

9. Kansas to Texas, 1924

Lewis L Bauer, son of Adam Bauer, was born and raised in Kansas. He moved with his family to the Rio Grande Valley of Texas in 1924 for the warmer weather. He and many of his descendants remained in that area of southern Texas.

Some Statistics for the First Five Generations

The statistics below provide a sense of how life changed for the first five generations of the Bauer family and their descendants in America.

The first generation was Johannes and Katharina (Klein) Bauer, who arrived in the U.S. with their seven living children in 1837, near the end of the first industrial revolution.

The statistics apply to the known descendants of Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein. Unfortunately it is unknown what became of their son Johannes "John" Bauer, as well as two girls and three boys in the third generation. It's possible that these few unknowns in the early generations died young or with no children, or perhaps there were some descendants not accounted for here. Either way, I am confident that the vast majority of descendants have been identified through the fifth generation.

Table 7: Statistics for the first five generations

	Gen 1	Gen 2	Gen 3	Gen 4	Gen 5
Number of descendants, not counting spouses	2	9	45	98	136
Cumulative number of descendants	2	11	56	154	290
Average number of children per descendant, per generation	9	5.0	2.2	1.4	1.7
Earliest birth year	1785	1812	1839	1869	1894
Latest birth year	1788	1830	1881	1922	1959
Average age at death (for those with known or estimated death dates)	75.5 yrs	47.0 yrs	53.9 yrs	62.8 yrs	63.3 yrs
For each descendant, % of DNA from Johannes Bauer & Katharina Klein	--	100%	50%	25%	12.5%
Number born in: *					
Germany	2	9			
Ohio			28	32	40
Illinois			8	20	26
Kansas			9	37	16
Missouri				4	8
Oklahoma				1	12
Oklahoma Territory					4
Colorado					5
Texas					4
Iowa					4
Pennsylvania					4
Indiana					2
New Mexico					2
Alabama					1
Arkansas					1
Florida					1
Maryland					1
Michigan					1
New York					1
Tennessee					1
Unknown				4	2

* Some birth locations are presumed from other compelling evidence when unknown.

Occupations

U.S. census records, starting in 1850, included an entry for occupation. This entry was not always filled in—often only for the head of household—but the available information provides some insight into the variety of occupations held by the family members.

The following occupations are only for direct descendants, and do not include spouses. Some descendants had up to three different occupations, all of which are included below.

Table 8: Occupations for the first five generations

Occupation	Gen 1	Gen 2	Gen 3	Gen 4	Gen 5
Actor					1
Armed Services				1	4
Baker					1
Barber				1	
Beverage Production					1
Boilermaker				1	
Book Keeper, Accountant				2	2
Carpenter, Construction			1	3	
Cashier					2
Clerk				2	
Cook			1		1
Draftsman					1
Dressmaker			1		
Electrician				1	
Engineer				4	2
Farmer	1	3	14	21	8
Fire Chief			1		
Forestry					2
House Keeping	1	2	8	22	9
Inventor			1		
Laborer			3	11	4
Landscaper				1	
Laundry				1	
Librarian					1
Machine Operator, Technician				1	2
Manager				4	1
Mechanic				1	1
Medical Doctor					2
Miller	1				
Minister				1	2
Newspaper Edit/Pub, Newsboy				1	1
Operator (Phone)					3
Oil Driller, etc.				3	
Painter					1
Pharmacist					1
Post Master				1	
Ranch Work				1	
Railroad – Fireman, etc.			1	2	
Salesman				4	4
Secretary				2	2
Servant			2	2	
Shop Keeper					2
Statistician					1
Teacher				11	3
Truck Driver					2
Unknown / Not Recorded		4	20	26	85

Military Service

The first military service was by Adam Johann Bauer, who immigrated from Germany with the Bauer family at age 14. In May, 1846, at the age of 23, Adam enlisted as a Private with Company B, 2nd Regiment, Ohio Infantry, for the Mexican-American War. National Archive records show he engaged in battles of Ramos, Monterey, and Buena Vista, guarding prisoners for some time and a mule train at Coldwater. Adam later served in the Civil War for the Union, in Company I, 2nd Kansas State Militia, from 5-Sep-1863 to 30-Oct-1864. (Kansas had become the 34th state on January 29, 1861—less than three months before the start of the Civil War.)

Over the first five generations, at least 30 direct descendants (not including spouses) served in the military, as shown in the following table. There were certainly other descendants who served, for whom military records have not yet been found.

Table 9: Military service for the first five generations

Conflict or Military Service	Number of Descendants
Mexican-American War, and Civil War	1
Civil War	1
World War I	4
World War II	18
World War II, and Korean War	1
Other service – Army	2
Other service – Navy	2
Other service – Marines	1

At least four of these descendants died in service:

Clinton Adam Bauer, 24-Jan-1942, age 42, WWII, Gulf of Panama (at sea)

Lewis Laverne Bauer, 14-Oct-1944, age 22, WWII, Pacific Ocean (at sea), near Formosa (Taiwan)

Paul Clifford Halderman, 14-Apr-1945, age 19, WWII, Okinawa Island, Japan

Glen Albert Bailey, 1-Sep-1951, age 20, Korean War, North Korea Sector

A Prevalence of Twins

From about 1915, when record keeping began, until 1980, about one in every 50 babies born was a twin, or about 2%.[108] More recently, from 1980 through 2009, the rate rose from about 2% to 3.3%, due primarily to the use of fertility drugs.[109]

The first five generations had a total of 288 known descendants (not counting generation 1). At least 14 of those were twins, as shown in the table below. That equates to 4.8% of births, more than twice the background rate.

Of course, this prevalence of twins is not necesarily due only to genetics. All of those twins were born with one parent from outside the descendants, and members of the 5th generation get only about 12.5% of their genes from generation 1. Fraternal twins have an inherited genetic component, but identical twins, about 25% of twins, do not.[110] Diet, age, and other factors can affect the probability of having twins. However, two sets of twins were born

[108] The Atlantic. 17-Apr-2014. *There Really Are So Many More Twins Now*. Accessed 3-Jan-2021: https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2014/04/1-million-extra-twins-have-been-born-in-the-last-31-years/360849/

[109] Wikipedia. *Twin*. Accessed 3-Jan-2021: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twin

[110] Go Ask Alice, via Internet Archive. 9-Jun-2006. *Probability of having twins hereditary?* Accessed 3-Jan-2021: https://web.archive.org/web/20120117221532/http://goaskalice.columbia.edu/probability-having-twins-hereditary

to the children of Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein, and four other sets of twins were descended from those two families. Thus there may well be a genetic predisposition for twins passed down through these generations.

Table 10: Twins in the Bauer Descendants

Twins	Gener-ation	Birth Date	Birth Place	Parents / *Notes*
Anna Elizabeth Bauer, Mary Catharine Bower	3	11 Aug 1846	Ohio	Jacob Bauer, Anna Barbara Fry
Christopher William OR Christina W Lonsinger, Nicholas William OR Nicola W Lonsinger	3	26 Dec 1871	Tiverton, Coshocton County, Ohio	Frederick Wilhelm Ludwig Lonsinger, Magdalena Bauer *Both died in their first year, names and sex uncertain.*
Ida E Bower, Iva Bower	4	11 Nov 1887	Illinois	Henry John Bauer, Caroline Stambaugh *Gen 2 ancestor: Charles Bauer*
Frederick Lonsinger, Lena Lonsinger	4	24 Oct 1904	Kansas	Phillip Adam Lonsinger, Sarah Amelia Buzzard *Gen 2 ancestor: Magdalena Bauer*
Betty Isabell Bower, Infant Bower	5	27 Aug 1919	Akron, Summit County, Ohio	Ward James Bower, Goldia Mae Speckman *Gen 2 ancestor: Jacob Bauer*
Bernard Dean Lonsinger, Betty Jean Lonsinger	5	13 May 1923	Tiverton, Coshocton County, Ohio	Frederick Raymond Lonsinger, Gertrude Blanch Potes *Gen 2 ancestor: Magdalena Bauer*
Robert Wilbur Lonsinger, William “Bill” Walter Lonsinger	5	14 Sep 1927	Tiverton, Coshocton County, Ohio	Everett Henry Lonsinger, Tena Loretta Heffelfinger *Gen 2 ancestor: Magdalena Bauer*
Lawrence “Larry” W Halderman Sr., Lonnie Halderman	6	22 Jan 1949	Ulman, Miller County, Missouri	Fritz Roy Halderman, Emma Lottie Davis *Gen 2 ancestor: Adam Bauer*
Renee Bauer, Reshay Bauer	6	14 Jul 1971	Baldwin County, Alabama	Norvin Guy Bauer Sr., Doris Marie Sales *Gen 2 ancestor: Adam Bauer*

APPENDIX 1: ANCESTORS AND COUSINS OF JOHANNES BAUER

This appendix lists the ancestors and cousins of Johannes Bauer, starting three generations back with his great-grandfather Johann Abraham Bauer. Other possible relations are listed below the family tree.

NOTES

- All records are from Steinbach am Donnersberg unless another location is specified.
- Indentation indicates children of the parents listed above them.
- [X/Y] indicates Xth generation, Yth born to his/her parents
- b. = born, m. = married, d. = died, abt = about
- **Bolded** names are ancestors and descendants of Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein, or have other notable relationships to them as stated in the text.
- Footnoted sources are found at the end of the this appendix.

Descendants of Johann Abraham Bauer, born about 1692

[1] **Johann Abraham Bauer**, b. abt 1692[8], confirmed 1707[8]. M. 1718[8] **Anna Katharina Magsamen**.[1, 8]

[2/1?] Johann Adam Bauer, b. 14-Mar-1715[1], possibly d. 2-May-1797 (father Abraham Bauer)[3]. M. Anna Catharina[1]. [Possible child of Johann Abraham and Anna Katharina, but they married in 1718[8], and not listed in the email from Gerlind Leibig-Bauer[8]. Possibly master miller of the upper mill prior to Joh. Jakob Bauer[4 (p. 280)].]

There are many German Birth records with parents Joh. Adam Bauer and Anna Catharina, including several from Meisenheim, Rheinland, about 12 miles (20 km) from Steinbach am Donnersberg, with birth years in the 1740s and 1750s—but those records are not included here.

[2/2] Anna Margaretha Bauer, b. 7-Jun-1719[1, 8]

[2/3?] Anna Maria Bauer, b. 2-Aug-1721[1]. Possibly m. 8-Jan-1743[2] Johann Kilian Frantz. *Possible child of Joh. Abraham and Anna Katharina, but not listed in the email from Gerlind Leibig-Bauer[8].*

[2/4] **Johann Jakob Bauer**, b. 6-Nov-1723[1, 8]. M. **Maria Katherina** _____.[8]

[3/1] **Johann Jakob Bauer**, b. 13-Apr-1745[4 (p. 280), 8], d. 1801[4 (p. 280)]. M. 21-Apr-1766[2, 4 (p. 280)] **Maria Katharina Becker**[8].

[4/1] Anna Margaretha Bauer, b. 16-Sep-1769[1, 6 (1818), 8]. M. 17-Jan-1790[2, 6 (1818)] Jacob Stumph. Mother inconsistently listed as "Anna" in the FamilySearch.org record.[1]

[4/2] Johannes Bauer, b. 14-Jul-1772[1, 8], d. 8-Aug-1772[8]

[4/3] Maria Elisabetha Bauer, b. 30-Oct-1773[1, 8]. M. Adam Groß[4 (p. 262), 8], d. 13-Dec-1839[8]. Maria Elisabetha was the godmother of Adam Bauer, son of her brother Johannes Bauer, per Adam's birth record.

[4/4] Maria Katharina Bauer, b. 12-Jul-1776[1, 8], d. 18-Dec-1813[8]. M. 1795 Georg Philipp Schneider.[8]

[4/5 Maria Jakobina Bauer, b. 29-Oct-1779[1, 8]

[4/6] Maria Philippina Bauer, b. 9-Nov-1782[1, 8], d. 5-Sep-1802[8]. M. Johann Hofman Bolanden.[8]

[4/7] Jacob Ludwig Bauer, b. 16-Dec-1785[1] or 12-Oct-1785[8]. M. Christina Holzhäuser.[8]

[4/8] **Johannes Bauer**, b. 20-May-1788[1, 8]. M. 1811[8] **Katharina Klein**[4 (p. 280)]. Johannes Bauer was referred to as Johannes Bauer III. [6 (1828)]

They had nine Children. The family emigrated to America.[4 (p. 280)]

*Johannes and Katharina (Klein) Bauer are the subjects of this family story. See section "*Generations 1 & 2: The Immigrant Bauer Family*" for details on their nine children.*

[3/2] Johann Valentin Bauer[8]

[3/3] Anna Katharina Bauer[8]

[3/4] Anna Margaretha Bauer[8]

[3/5] Jacobine Bauer[8]

[2/5] Maria Eva Bauer, b. 20-Dec-1731[1, 8]. M. 17-Jun-1755[2] Henrich Hack.

[2/6] Johann Valentin Bauer, farmer, b. 25-Feb-1735[1, 8], d. 3-Feb-1806[7, 8]. M. 27-Dec-1763[2, 8] Anna Angelika Caspar[4 (p. 237)] b. 1745 Steinbach[7, 8], d. 1777 Steinbach[7]. Angelika was a daughter of the master miller and carpenter Johannes Caspar and Anna Angelica Ackermann.[7, 8]

[3/1] Abraham Bauer 2nd, b. 28-Dec-1780[2, 4 (p. 237)]. M. Mary Catherine Stumpf from Walshof [childless marriage].[4 (p. 237)]

[3/2] Johann Jacob Bauer 1st, farmer, b. 1768[4 (p. 269)], d. 17 Jan 1810[4 (pp. 183, 269)]. M. 24-Jul-1795[2, 4 (pp. 237, 269)] Anna Barbara Schneider, who d. 4-Mar-1814 Steinbach am Donnersberg, age 38, father Adam Schneider, mother Marie Katharina Bauer[3] (who married 1-Nov-1763)[2]. Johann Jacob Bauer has a brief bio in *Verzeichnis der pfälzischen Müller und ihrer Familien*[7 (p. 39)].

[4/1] Jakobina/Jacobina Bauer, b. 18-Nov-1797.[1, 2] M. 8-May-1814 Johann Bauer.[2, 4 (pp. 268–9)] Johann Bauer was b. 1786, m.1 1809 Susanna Emrich from Gauersheim (d. 1813); his father was Johannes Bauer b. 1746, m.1 18-Sep-1769 Mary Magdelena Schläfer, m.2 7-Feb-1773 Katharina Elisabetha Krebs.[4 (pp. 268–9)]

[5/1] Jacob Bauer b. 2-Mar-1817, m. 31-Mar-1845 Elisabetha Scheu.[4 (pp. 268–9), 2 (link)]

[5/2] Philip Bauer[4 (pp. 268–9)], b. 23-Jan-1820[1]

[5/3] Catharina Bauer, b. 7-Aug-1823[1]

[5/4] George Christian Bauer, b. 30-Sep-1825[1], m. Louise Weibel[4 (pp. 268–9)]

[4/2] Johann Jacob Bauer 2nd, b. 22-Sep-1800[4 (pp. 177, 269)], d. 1883[4 (p. 269)]. M. 14-Apr-1822[2], or 10- or 1-Apr-1822[4 (pp. 177, 269)], Maria Elizabetha Rahm in Bisterschied. Johann Jocab had 3 sons[4 (p. 180)] (perhaps not including one that died young). He was a well-off farmer and the great-grandfather of Helga Bauer, who provided material for the History of Steinbach am Donnersberg.[4 (p. 177)] He sold a barn to Karl Jakob Siebecker in 1835.[4 (p. 252)]. Maria Elizabetha Rahm b. 22-Apr-1802, d. 1850.[4 (p. 269)]

[5/1] Philipp Jacob Bauer, b. 4-Mar-1823[1]. M. 15-Nov-1846 Friederica Wasan in Steinbach.[2]

[5/2] Johannes Bauer, b. 28-May-1824[1, 3], d. 18-Jul-1838[3].

[5/3] Heinrich Bauer, b. 26-Jan-1826[1], christened 4-Feb-1826[2]. M. 16-Feb-1849 Katharina Bauer, b. 8-Feb-1828, parents Abraham Bauer and Barbara Henriette Siebecker[2] (thus Katharina and Heinrich were 1st cousins).

[5/4] Philipp Heinrich, b. 16-Mar-1827.[1]

[4/3] Abraham Bauer 3rd[4 (p. 237)], b. 26-Nov-1803[4 (p. 237), 5, 6], d. 3-Mar-1879[5]. [In 1818: unmarried, parents deceased[6].] M. 6-Aug-1826[2, 4, 5] Barbara Henriette Siebecker, b. 1809 (daughter of Peter Siebecker, teacher, and Elisabetha Stumpf)[4 (p. 237)].

[5/1] Katharina Bauer, b. 1827 m. Heinrich Bauer 3rd, blacksmith[4 (p. 237)].

[5/2] Jacob Bauer 4th, b. 4-Oct-1829[1], father of Karl Bauer 5th, stayed in village[4 (p. 237)].

[5/3] Heinrich Bauer, b. 11-Dec-1831.[1]

[5/4] Barbara Bauer, b. 2-Mar-1834[1], d. 18-Mar-1838[3].

[5/5] Elisabetha Bauer, b. 25-Apr-1836[1], d. 4-Oct-1837[3].

[5/6] Abraham Bauer 4th, b. 27-Oct-1838[1], the father of Abraham 5th, stayed in village[4 (p. 237)].

[5/7] George Philip Bauer, father of Ludwig Bauer 1st, stayed in village[4 (p. 237)].

[5/8] Karl Bauer 2nd, father of Ludwig Bauer 2nd, stayed in village[4 (p. 237)] .

[4/4] **Johann Heinrich Bauer**, b. 23-May-1809, d. 19-Oct-1846[7 (pp. 38, 267)]. M.. 28-Oct-1832 Katharina Graf, b. 3-Mar-1813, d. 1834.[7 (pp. 38, 267)]. M. 31-Oct-1834 Justine/Justina Berg, b. 26-Oct-1813 Mannheim, d. 19-Oct-1856 Steinbach.[7 (pp. 38)]

Joh. Heinrich Bauer operated the upper mill after Johannes Bauer (b. 1788) sold it in 1837[4 (p. 280)] —they were 2nd cousins.

[5/?] Caroline Charlotte Bauer, b. 6-Sep-1835 Steinbach, d. 27-Oct-1880 Dannenfels.[1, 7 (pp. 38)] M. Christian Zepp of Dannenfels.[4 (p. 280)]

[5/?] **Karl Bauer**, b. 20-Feb-1837[1]. M. 1860 Dorothea Gehrmann.[4 (p. 280)] Karl took over as the miller of the upper mill.[4 (p. 280)]

[6/?] Karl Friedrich Bauer, b. 11-Jul-1854, d. 20-Jan-1953. M. 7-Jul-1894 Anna Schneider, d. 1896 in childbirth. M.2 11-Jul-1903 Katharina Friedrika Bauer, d. 17-Jan-1949. Anna Schneider was daughter of the miller from the lower mill.[4 (p. 280)]

[7/?] **Karl Friedrich Bauer**. M. 1928 Friederike Bauer. Karl Friedrich ripped out the mill turbine and sold the water rights.[4 (p. 280)]

[5/?] Christina Bauer, b. 11-Nov-1838[1], d. 12-Nov-1838[3].

[5/?] Susanne Bauer. M. Abraham Bauer of Steinbach.[4 (p. 280), 7 (p. 38)]

[5/?] George Bauer. M. 19-Jun-1869 Jakobina Schläfer [he was known as “fat George”].[4 (p. 267, 280), 7 (p. 38)]. Jakobina b. 23-Jan-1852. [4 (p. 267)]

[4/?] Johannes Bauer, based on an apparent reference to Johann Jacob Bauer 2nd selling a cow to his brother Johannes, but the translation should be verified.[4 (p. 182)]

Other Possible Bauer Relations

For the benefit of others researching this family, this section includes other Bauers identified during the research of the Bauer family tree in the previous section.

Abraham Bauer, possibly b. 2-Jun-1761 (to Philipp Henrich Bauer and Maria Elisabetha).[2] M. 3-Jul-1785[2, 4 (p. 256, 258)] Christina Schläfer (they had 8 children[4]).

Johannes Ludwig Bauer, b. 6-Oct-1787.[1]

Johann Adam Bauer, b. 15-Nov-1788.[1]

Valentin Bauer, b. 4-Sep-1791.[1]

Johann Philipp Bauer, b. 19-Oct-1793.[1]

Jacobina Margaretha Bauer, b. 21-Jul-1796.[1]

Anna Barbara Bauer, b. 1823. M. Jacob Peter Kron.[4 (p. 256)]

Philippina Kron. M. Johann Philipp Bauer.[4 (p. 256)]

Johann Bauer, b. 1746[4 (p. 268)]. M. first Maria Magdalena Schläfer from Steinbach (d. 1813)[4]. M. second 1814[4] Katharina Elisabetha Krebs from Winterborn. There were 2 children from the 1st marriage, 5 from the 2nd.[4 (p. 268)]

Johannes Bauer, b. 1786[4 (p. 268)]. M. first 1809[4] Susanna Emrich/Emmerich of Gauersheim (d. 1813). M. second 1814[4] Jakobina Bauer of Steinbach.

Two children from 1st marriage, both died young, 4 healthy children from 2nd marriage.[4 (p. 268)]

Marie Philippine Bauer, b. 1813, d. 4-Jan-1814.[3]

Jakob Bauer 3rd[4 (p. 268)] (identified as older brother of Philipp), b. 2-Mar-1817[1]. M. Elisabetha Scheu of Standenbühl.[4 (pp. 160, 189, 268)]

Philipp Bauer, 11-Mar-1853. Emigrated 1875.[4 (p. 160)]

Philip Bauer 3rd[4 (p. 268)], b. 23-Jan-1820.[1]

Catharina Bauer, b. 7-Aug-1823.[1]

Georg Christian Bauer, b. 30-Sep-1825.[1]

Jacob Bauer.[2]

Maria Catharina Bauer. M. 18-Oct-1718[2, 4 (p. 280)] Andreas Kissinger, first Kissinger in Steinbach.[4 (p. 280)]

Jakob Bauer V, b. 11-Dec-1858, d. 22-Nov-1950. Mayor (Bürgermeister) of Steinbach 1900–1923.[4 (p. 452)]

Philipp Bauer 1st. Married since 1799 to Anna Philippina Bauer.[4 (p. 248)]

Friedrich Becker and his wife Anna Elisabetha.[6 (1813)]

Johann Michael Hack 2nd. M. 1772[5 (p. 249)] Barbara Stumpf.

Barbara Hack, d. 26-Dec-1866. M. 12-Aug-1784 Johann Jakob Bauer 4, b. 18-Sep-1808, d. 28-Jun-1864 (no children).[4 (pp.190, 249)]

Johann Adam Gries(?), farmer from Steinbach, and his wife, Elisabetha Bauer [as of 1823].[6 (1823)]

This was presumably Johann Adam Groß[4 (p. 262)], who married Maria Elisabeth Bauer g. 1773. See the children of Johann Jakob Bauer b. 1745 and Maria Katharina Becker, above.

Johannes Hoffmann, farmer from Bolanden, m. Philippina Bauer.[6 (1822)]

Sources

[1] FamilySearch.org. *Germany, Births and Baptisms, 1558–1898* (collection no longer accessible as of 2020).

[2] FamilySearch.org. *Germany, Marriages, 1558–1929.*

[3] FamilySearch.org. *Germany Deaths and Burials, 1582–1958*.

[4] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg, Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Accessed 6-Sep-2012: http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html

[5] Note from Ancestry.com, summary records for Abraham Bauer (1803–1879): "Born in Steinbach Am Donnersberg on 26-Nov-1803. Abraham married Barbara Henriette Siebecker and had a child. He passed away on 3-Mar-1879 in Steinbach Am Donnersberg."

[6] Translations of German birth and baptism records for the children of Johannes and Catharine (Klein) Bauer. See these records in Appendix 2.

[7] Pfälzisch-Rheinische Familienkunde e. V. Ludwigshafen (Palatine-Rhine Genealogy registered club, Ludwigshafen). *Verzeichnis der pfälzischen Müller und ihrer Familien* (Directory of Palatine Millers and their Families). Version 28.2.2014, accessed 10-Jun-2014: http://www.prfk.org/images/pdf/PfalzMueller1.pdf

[8] Email from Gerlind Leibig-Bauer to Steven Bower, received 28-Nov-2012, subject "Re: Bauer Familie von Steinbach am Donnersberg," in German, providing information on Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein, their nine children, and three previous generations for Bauers from Steinbach am Donnersberg. Gerlind is descended from [2/6] Johann Valentin Bauer, and Anna Angelika Caspar.

APPENDIX 2: GERMAN RECORDS, GENERATIONS 1 AND 2

Birth/Christening Records

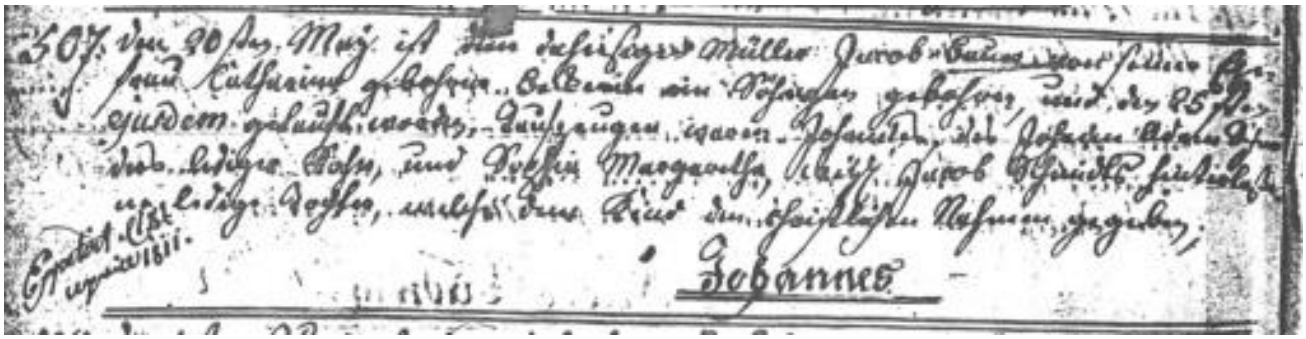
The following records are from the Protestant church of Steinbach am Donnersberg.

The images were primarily obtained from the FamilySearch.org website, from the "Germany, Births and Baptisms, 1558–1898" collection (which unfortunately is no longer accessible at that website).

Johannes Bauer born 20-May-1788, Birth/Christening Record

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number:	C96349-1
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	193180
reference number:	1369



Transcription

den 20ten Maÿ ist dem dahiesigen Müller Jacob Bauer von seiner Ehefrau Catharina gebohrne Beckerin ein Söhnchen gebohren, und den 25ten ejusdem getauft worden. Taufzeugen waren Johannes, des Johann Adam Schneiders lediger Sohn, und Sophia Margaretha, weil. Jacob Schmidts hinterlaßene ledige Tochter, welcher dem Kind den christlichen Nahmen gegeben: Johannes. Exportirt d. 18t. Aprill 1811.

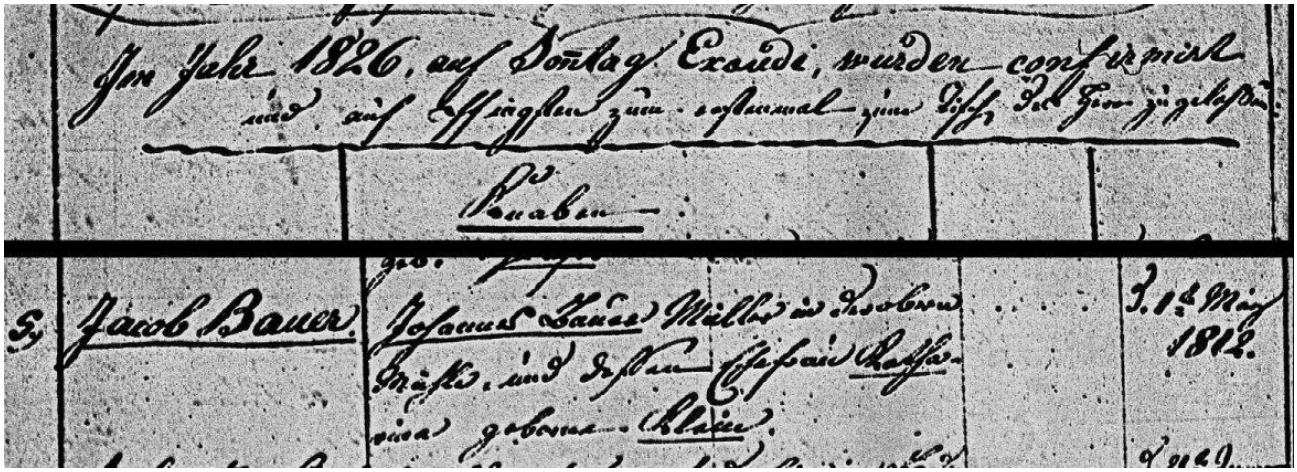
Translation

On May 20, an infant son was born to the local miller Jacob Bauer by his wife Catharina, born Becker, and was baptized on the 25th of the same month. Godparents were Johannes, the unmarried son of Johann Adam Schneider; and Sophia Margaretha, the surviving legitimate daughter of the deceased Jacob Schmidt. He gave the child the Christian name Johannes. Baptized April 18, 1811.

Jacob Bauer born 1-Mar-1812, Confirmation Record, May 1826

Microfilm

source film number: 193180 (p. 266)



Transcription

Im Jahr 1826, auf Sonntag Exaudi, wurden confirmiert
und auf Pfingsten zum erstenmal zum Tisch des Herrn zugelassen.

Knaben

Jacob Bauer

Johannes Bauer Müller in der obern
Mühle, und dessen Ehefrau Katha-
rina gebornen Klein

den 1t. May (März ?) 1812

Translation

[Table header:]
in the year 1826, Sunday Exaudi [= Sunday before Whitsunday, May 7] have
been confirmated
and on Whitsunday [May 14] admitted the first time to the Table of the Lord

Boys

[Entry #5:]
5. Jacob Bauer

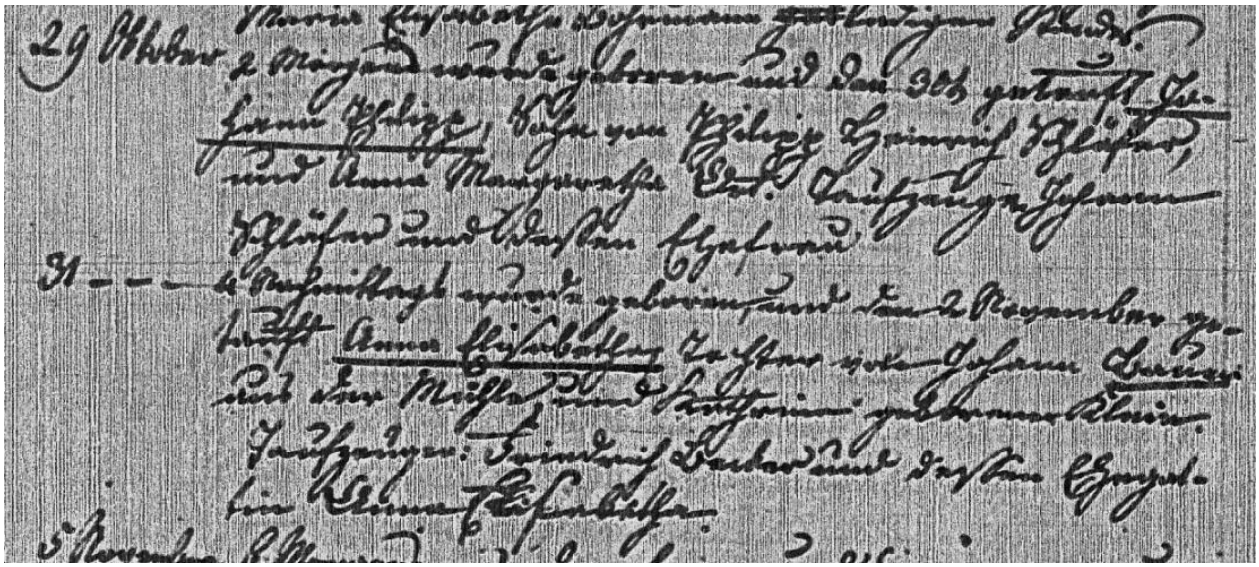
Johannes Bauer, miller in the upper mill, and his wife Katharina née Klein

May (March ?) 1st, 1812

Anna Elisabetha Bauer born 31-Oct-1813

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number:	C05028-4
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	193180
reference number:	1191



Transcription

31 [Oktober]

4 Nachmittags wurde geboren und den 2. November getauft Anna Ellisabetha Tochter von Johann Bauer aus der Mühle und Katharina geborener Klein. Taufzeugen: Friedrich Becker und dessen Ehegattin Anna Elisabetha.

Translation

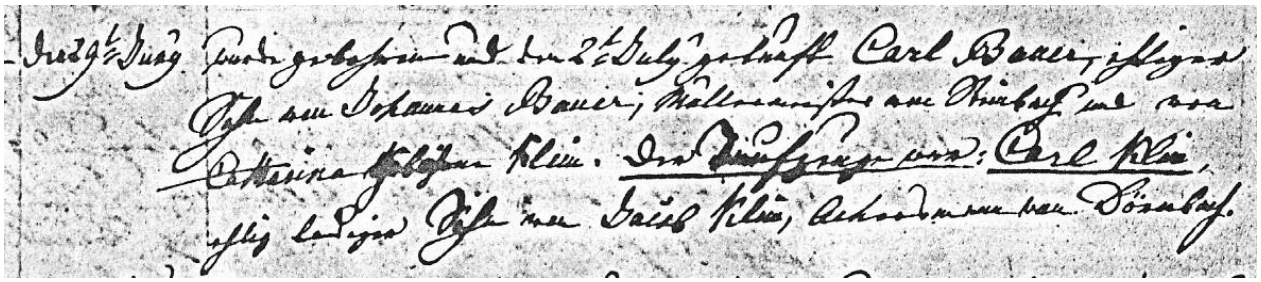
On October 31

at 4:00 in the afternoon, Anna Elisabetha was born and baptized on November 2. She is the daughter of Johann Bauer from the mill and Katharina, born Klein. Godparents: Friedrich Becker and his wife Anna Elisabetha.

Carl Bauer born 29-Jun-1817, Birth/Christening Record

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number:	C96349-1
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	193180
reference number:	1276



Transcription

den 29^{t} Juny

wurde gebohren und den 2^{t} July getauft Carl Bauer, ehliger
Sohn von Johannes Bauer, Müllermeister von Steinbach und von
Catharina, gebohrene Klein. Der Taufzeuge war : Carl Klein,
ehlig lediger Sohn von Jacob Klein, Ackersmann von Dörnbach.

Translation

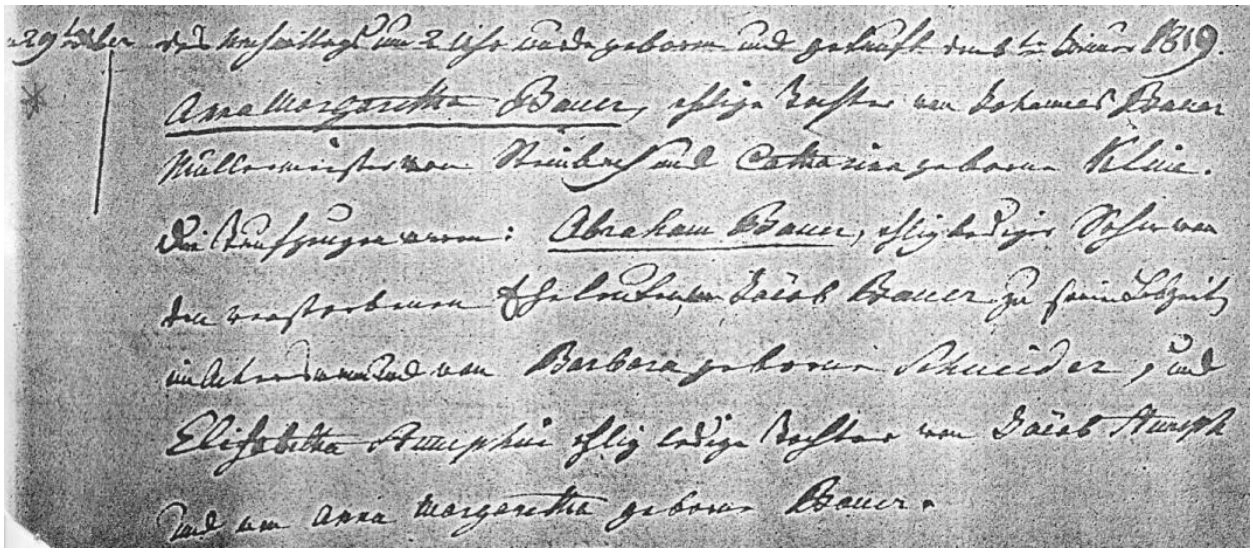
The 29th June

Carl Bauer, legitimate son of Johannes Bauer, master miller
from Steinbach and of Catharina, nee Klein was born, and baptized on the
2nd July. The baptismal witness was Carl Klein, legitimate unmarried son of
Jacob Klein, farmer from Dörnbach.

Anna Margaretha Bauer born 29-Dec-1818, Birth/Christening Record

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number:	C96349-1
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	193180
reference number:	1302



Transcription

29. Dcber des nachmittags um 2 Uhr wurde geboren und getauft den 1ten(?) Januar 1819
Anna Margaretha Bauer, ehlige Tochter von Johannes Bauer
Müllermeister von Steinbach und Catharina geboren Klein.
Die Taufzeugen waren: Abraham Bauer, ehlig lediger Sohn von
den verstorbenen Eheleuten Jacob Bauer zu seiner Lebzeit
Ackersmann und von Barbara geboren Schneider, und
Elisabetha Stumphin ehlig ledige Tochter von Jacob Stumph
und von Anna Margaretha geboren Bauer

Translation

On December 29 about 2:00 in the afternoon, Anna Margaretha Bauer was born and baptized on January 1(?), 1819. She is the legitimate daughter of Johannes Bauer, a master miller from Steinbach, and Catharina, born Klein. The godparents were: Abraham Bauer, legitimate unmarried son of the deceased married couple Jacob Bauer, a farmer during his life, and Barbara, born Schneider; and Elisabetha Stumph, the legitimate unmarried daughter of Jacob Stumph and Anna Margaretha, born Bauer.

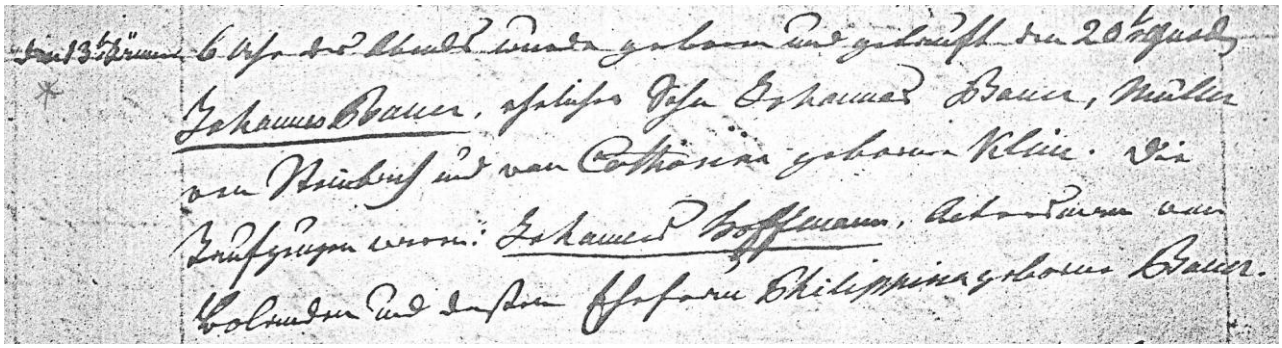
Notes

The Godfather Abraham Bauer is Abraham Bauer 3rd as identified in Appendix 1. He was a second cousin of Anna Margaretha's father, Johannes Bauer.

Johannes Bauer born 13-Jan-1822, Birth/Christening Record

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number:	C96349-1
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	193180
reference number:	1369



Transcription

den 13. Jänner 6 Uhr abends wurde geboren und getauft den 20t. ejusd.
Johannes Bauer, ehelicher Sohn Johannes Bauer, Müller am Steinbach und von
Catharina gebornen Klein. Die Taufzeugen waren: Johannes Hoffmann, Ackersmann
von Bolanden und dessen Ehefrau Philippina geboren Bauer."

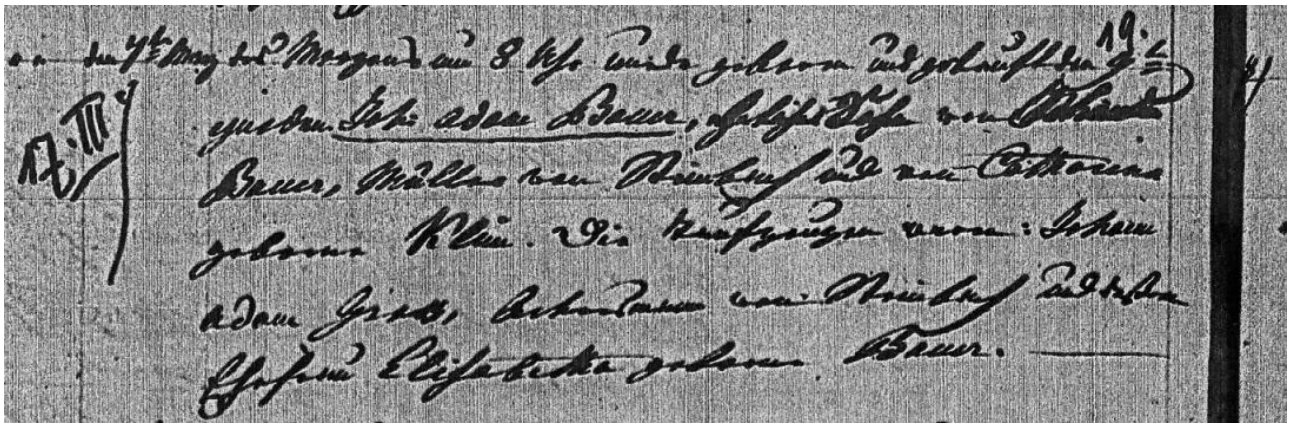
Translation

On January 13 at 6:00 in the evening, Johannes Bauer was born and baptized on the 20th of the same month. He is the legitimate son of Johannes Bauer, a miller at Steinbach and of Catharina, born Klein. The baptism witnesses were: Johannes Hoffmann, a farmer from Bolanden and his wife Philippina, born Bauer.

Adam Bauer born 7-Mar-1823, Birth/Christening Record

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number:	C05028-4
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	193180
reference number:	1393



Transcription

den 7ten Maÿ des Morgens um 8 Uhr wurde geboren und getaufft den 9t.
ejusdem Joh. Adam Bauer, ehelicher Sohn von Johannes Bauer, Müller von Steinbach
und von Catharina geboren Klein. Die Taufzeugen waren: Johann Adam
Gries(?), Ackersmann von Steinbach und deßen Ehefrau Elisabetha geboren Bauer.

Translation

On May 7 about 8:00 in the morning, Johann Adam Bauer, the legitimate son
of Johannes Bauer, a miller from Steinbach, and Catharina, born Klein was
born. Baptized on the 9th of the same month, the godparents were Johann Adam
Gries(?), a farmer from Steinbach, and his wife, Elisabetha, born Bauer.

Ludwig Bauer born 11-Oct-1825, Birth/Christening Record

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number:	C96349-1
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	193180
reference number:	1450

Transcription

Monat und Jahr der Geburt; der Taufe:
d. 11t. 8br. 8 Uhr Ab[ ]; d. 16t. ej.

Vor= und Zunahmen der Kinder;
Ludwig Bauer, ehl.

der Eltern: Johannes Bauer d. 3te Müller in der obn. Mühle u. Katharina geboren Klein dessen Ehefrau

Namen u. Wohnort der Taufzeugen: Johannes Schneider 4te. Maurer dahier und
dessen Ehefrau Magdalena, geb. Kauffeld

Anmerkung: [symbol for death?] d. 11ten. Januar 1826

Translation

Month and day of birth / of baptism:
October 11 at 8:00 in the evening / the 16th of the same month.

First and last names of the children:
Ludwig Bauer, legitimate.

of the parents:
Johannes Bauer the 3rd; miller in the upper mill, and Katharina, born Klein, his wife

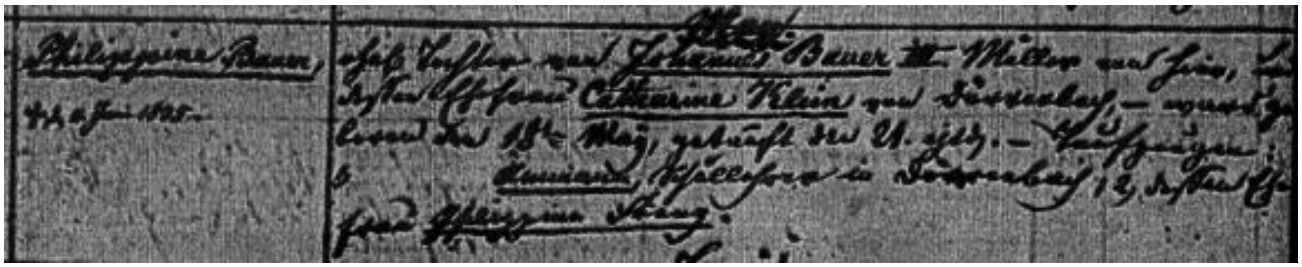
Names and residence of the godparents:
Johannes Schneider the 4th; mason/bricklayer here and his wife, Magdalena, born Kauffeld

Notes: [symbol for death?]
January 11, 1826

Philippine Bauer born 18-May-1828, Birth/Christening Record

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number: C96349-1
system origin: Germany-ODM
source film number: 193180
reference number:



Transcription

Notes: The date of death is blurred. There is something written above the father's name that is also illegible. The first name of the godfather is not stated and the last name is not very legible, so I might not have read it correctly.

Philippina Bauer, d. ?? Juni 1835(?)
eheliche Tochter von Johannes Bauer III Müller von hier, und dessen Ehefrau Catharine Klein von Dürrenbach – wurde geboren den 18t. Maÿ, getauft den 21t. ejusd. Taufzeugen: [first name not stated]. Kenmann/Renmann(?) Schullehrer in Dürrenbach; 2) dessen Ehefrau Philippina Franz.

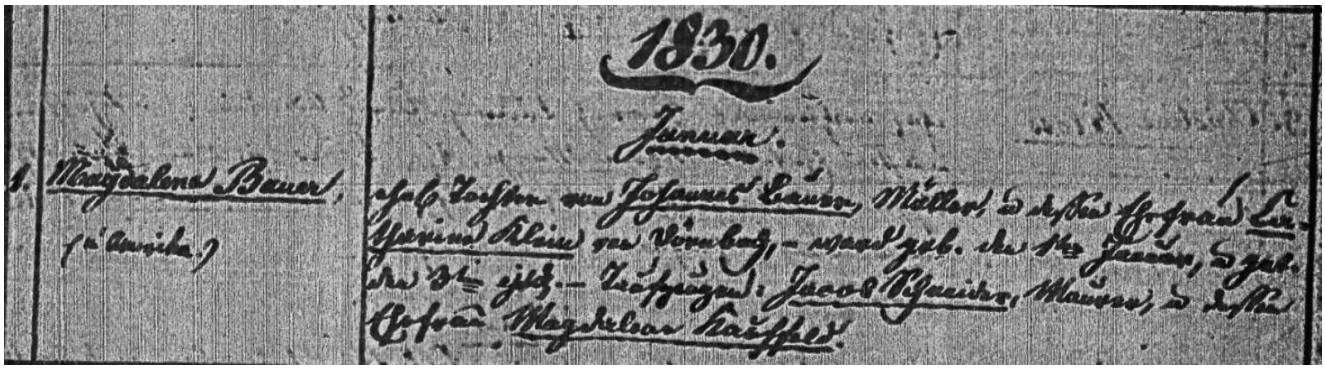
Translation

Philippina Bauer, died June ??, 1835(?)
legitimate daughter of Johannes Bauer III, a miller from here, and his wife Catharine Klein from Dürrenbach – was born May 18 and baptized on the 21st of the same month. Godparents [first name not stated], Kenmann/Renmann(?) schoolteacher in Dürrenbach; 2) his wife Philippina Franz.

Magdelena Bauer born 1-Jan-1830, Birth/Christening Record

Microfilm

indexing project (batch) number:	C96349-1
system origin:	Germany-EASy
source film number:	193180
reference number:	1539



Transcription

1. Magdalena Bauer, (in Amerika)
ehel Tochter von Johannes Bauer, Müller u. dessen
Ehefrau Catharina Klein von Dörnbach, ward geb. den 1ten Januar, u. get. den
3ten ejusd. Taufzeugen: Jacob Schneider, Maurer, u. dessen Ehefrau Magdalena
Kauffeld.

Translation

1. Magdalena Bauer, (in America)
legitimate daughter of Johannes Bauer, a miller, and
his wife Catharina Klein from Dörnbach, was born January 1 and baptized on
the 3rd of the same month. Godparents: Jacob Schneider, a mason, and his wife
Magdalena Kauffeld.

Birthplace and Parents of Katharina Klein

The birth records above identify Katharina Klein as being "from Dürrenbach" (Phillipine's birth record), and "from Dörnbach" (Magdelena's birth record). As well, Carl Bauer's birth record identifies the baptismal witness as "Carl Klein, legitimate unmarried son of Jacob Klein, farmer from Dörnbach," and Phillipine Bauer's birth record identifies a Godparent as a "schoolteacher in Dürrenbach."

These citations could refer to several different towns:

- Dörnbach village located about 10 miles (16 km) from Steinbach am Donnersberg on the roads of that time (today within the town of Rockenhausen).
- Dörrenbach Dornröschen der Pfalz, about 52 miles (85 km) south of Steinbach am Donnersberg by road.
- Dörrenbach district in the city of Sankt Wendel, about 45 miles (75 km) west of Steinbach.

The first of these is clearly the most likely birthplace given its close proximity to Steinbach.

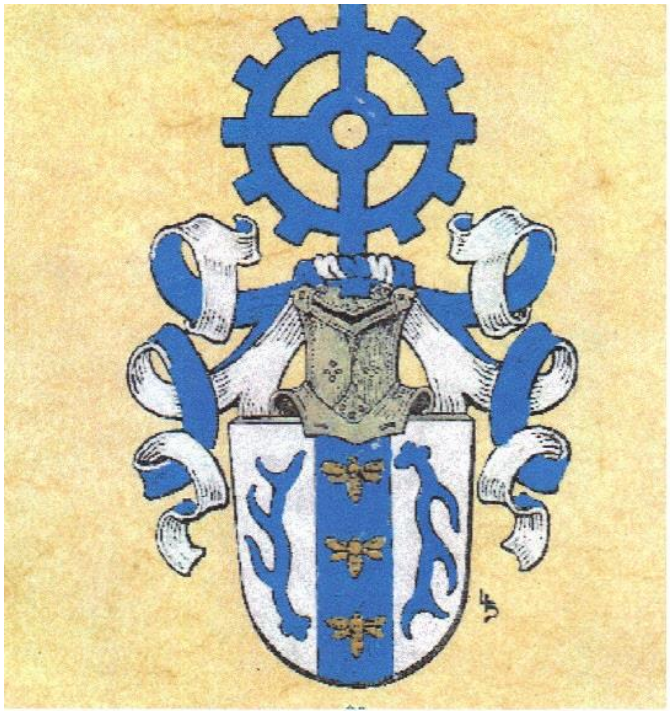
Assuming Katharina came from Dörnbach village, identifying her birth record is unfortunately more complicated. Klein is a common name, and there were many Kleins in Dörnbach. A search of German records in

2012 for Katharina Klein from Dörnbach, Rockenhausen, born 1785–1795, found more than a dozen matching records.

Carl Bauer's birth record notes the baptismal witness as "Carl Klein, legitimate unmarried son of Jacob Klein, farmer from Dörnbach." It is possible that Carl Klein is related to Katharina Klein. A search of German records for a Carl Klein with father Jacob Klein, in Dörnbach, found a Carl Klein born 1795, married in Rockenhausen. However, additional research has failed, as yet, to shed light on that potential relationship.

APPENDIX 3: COAT OF ARMS, BAUERS OF STEINBACH

The Bauer coat of arms below was created for use by the descendants, in the male line, of Johann Jakob Bauer, born in Steinbach in 1645. *We do not know if that included the Bauers described in this book*. See the translation and notes below for its history and significance.



Bauer
Aus Steinbach i.d.Pfalz, Donnersbergkreis
(Ältester bekannter Vorfahr im Mannesstamm:
Johan Jakob Bauer * Steinbach 1645
Leiningen Heidesheimer Schultheiß und herrschaftlicher
Jäger in Steinbach, Vaer des Johannes Bauer * Steinbach 1677
+ Steinbach 16.12.1714)
In Silber ein blauer Pfahl, belegt mit drei aufwärts-
liegenden goldenen Bienen, beseitet von zwei
einwärtsgekehrten blauen Hirschstangen, einer aufge-
richteten und einer gestürzten.
Auf dem blau-silbernen Helm mit blau-silbernen Decken
ein vierspreichiges blaues Mühlrad
Neu angenommen am 3.Februar 1978 von Antragsteller (1978)
Otto Bauer, Pfarrer in Ludwigshafen a.Rhein
für sich und die übrigen Nachkommen im Mannestamm
seines obengenannten Stammvaters Johann Jakob Bauer
Entwurf Günter F. Anthes, Ludwigshafen a.Rhein
Eingetragen am 28. Febr.978 unter Nr. 7268/78

Figure 28. Coat of arms, descendants of Johan Jakob Bauer of Steinbach am Donnersberg

TRANSCRIPTION:

Aus Steinbach i.d. Pfalz, Donnersbergkreis

(Ältester bekannter Vorfahr im Mannesstamm:
Johan Jakob Bauer * Steinbach 1645
Leiningen Heidesheimer Schultheiß und herrschaftlicher Jäger in Steinbach, Vaer des Johannes Bauer * Steinbach 1677
+ Steinbach 16.12.1714)

In Silber ein blauer Pfahl, belegt mit drei aufwärts-liegenden goldenen Bienen, beseitet von zwei einwärtsgekehrten blauen Hirschstangen, einer aufge-richteten und einer gestürzten.
Auf dem blau-silbernen Helm mit blau-silbernen Decken ein vierspreichiges blaues Mühlrad

Neu angenommen am 3.Februar.1978 von Antragsteller Otto Bauer, Pfarrer in Ludwigshafen a.Rhein
für sich und die übrigen Nachkommen im Mannestamm seines obengenannten Stammvaters Johann Jakob Bauer

Entwurf Günter F. Anthes, Ludwigshafen a.Rhein
Eingetragen am 28.Febr.978 unter Nr. 7268/78

TRANSLATION:

From Steinbach in the Palatinate, county/district Donnersberg

(Oldest known ancestor in the male line:
Johann Jakob Bauer, born in Steinbach in 1645
Leiningen-Heidesheimer mayor and lordly
hunter in Steinbach; father of Johannes Bauer, born in Steinbach in 1677;
died in Steinbach 16 December 1714)

In silver, a blue pillar adorned with three golden bees, lying upwards, bordered by two
blue deer antlers, turned inward, one upright and one descending.
On the blue-silver helmet with blue-silver covering, a four-spoked blue mill wheel.

Recently adopted on 3 February 1978 by applicant/petitioner Otto Bauer, clergyman in Ludwigshafen am Rhein,
for himself and the other descendants in the male line of his ancestor, Johann Jakob Bauer, mentioned above.

Design by Günter F. Anthes, Ludwigshafen am Rhein.
Entered on 28 February 1978 under number 7268/78.

The coat of arms may or may not apply to the Bauers of this family story

As described in its associated text, the coat of arms applies to the descendants, in the male line, of Johann Jakob Bauer, born 1645 in Steinbach am Donnersberg. We do not know if the direct male descendants include Johannes Bauer born 1788—thus we do not know if the coat of arms applies to the Bauer family of this book. Johannes' great-grandfather was Johann Abraham Bauer, born about 1692 in Steinbach. That was 47 years after the birth of Johann Jakob Bauer of the coat of arms, which would be one or two generations between them. If Johannes Bauer was not a direct male descendant, it is nonetheless likely that he was a cousin in the same family. More genealogical research would be needed to determine their exact relationship.

About German coats of arms

In Germany, a family coat of arms applies to the family name. The right to the heraldic arms passes from the original bearer to those of his legitimate direct descendants by a male line. Since 1918, heraldic affairs are handled under the civil law. The right to arms is now considered analogous to the right to names, as confirmed in 1992 by the Federal Court of Justice. Personal arms are protected as a part of the name if the arms are officially recorded and published.[111]

The Leiningen-Heidesheimer mayor

The coat of arms describes Johann Jakob Bauer born 1645 as a "Leiningen-Heidesheimer mayor." Leiningen-Heidesheimer was a noble house of the Leiningen lineage, but also refers to the Leiningen-Heidesheim county of lands that fell under their control from 1787 to 1801, known today as the Rhineland-Palatinate.[112] Those dates are well after Johann Jakob Bauer lived, but the historical name might have been used despite referring to a different time period. The family names were well-established in the region: one branch of the Leinengens, the Leiningen-Dagsburg-Heidesheim line, dates back to the 1500s.[113]

Interestingly, when the county Leiningen-Heidesheim was formed in 1787, two legitimate heirs divided control of the area. The younger brother, count Wenzel Joseph, received five Palatinate towns, plus three quarters of Steinbach am Donnersberg. Three towns were contiguous, while the other areas were disconnected (exclaves). The count established himself in Heidesheim Castle, about 14 miles (22 km) east of Steinbach. The count's family fled the castle when it was burned down by the French in 1794, during the War of the First Coalition.[114] Steinbach had been put under unified control in 1791 when the count, tired of numerous disputes with the neighboring gentry, sold his share of the town to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg, who controlled the remaining quarter of the town.[115]

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[111] Wikipedia. *Law of Heraldic Arms* (Germany section). Accessed 4-Apr-2020: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_heraldic_arms

[112] Wikipedia. *Leiningen-Heidesheim*. Accessed 29-Mar-2020: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leiningen-Heidesheim

[113] almanachdegotha.org. *Mediatized House of Leiningen*. Accessed 31-Mar-2020: http://www.almanachdegotha.org/id81.html

[114] Wikipedia. *Leiningen-Heidesheim*. Accessed 29-Mar-2020: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leiningen-Heidesheim

[115] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Page 118. Accessed 6-Sep-2012: http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html

APPENDIX 4: NOTARIZED SALE OF THE UPPER MILL, MARCH 1837

This appendix provides a transcription and translation of the notarized record of the sale of the upper mill (*Obere Mühle*) in Steinbach am Donnersberg, by Johannes Bauer and Catharine Klein on 9-March-1837. Johann Heinrich Bauer purchased the upper mill from Johannes Bauer and Catharine Klein. They had a debt of 3,813 Gulden to pay off, and they sold their property, the mill, for 4,100 gulden. The debt was paid to Josepha Ursula Maria Friefrau von Herding, presumably the creditor and lender. Her agent for the transaction was Johann Anton Hanker of Winnweiler.

Johann Heinrich Bauer, who purchased the mill, was a second cousin once removed of Johannes Bauer, as determined by other genealogical research. See the notes on Johann Heinrich Bauer beneath the translation table below.

This transfer to Johann Heinrich Bauer is referred to in Michael März's history of Steinbach am Donnersberg, in a section on the history of the upper mill (translated from German):[116]

> When [Johann Jakob Bauer] died in 1801, he was followed [as master miller of the upper mill] by his son Johannes, who had married Katharina Klein. In any event, the water took him along[117] because nothing more is known about him and his nine children.
>
> The next person who acquired the upper mill was Johann Heinrich Bauer, born 23 May 1809, a son of Jakob Bauer and Barbara Schneider. He had learned the miller trade and in 1832 married Katharina Graf from the Bären mill at Neuhemsbach. His wife died in 1834, and toward the end of that year he took Justina Berg from Marnheim as the miller's wife.

Scanned images of the 3-page document were provided by Gerlind Leibig-Bauer of Germany to Steven Bower in April 2013. The transcription and translation are courtesy of the Transcribe Group volunteers.

[116] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Page 280. Accessed 6-Sep-2012: http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html

[117] "The water took him along" refers to their emigration across the ocean.

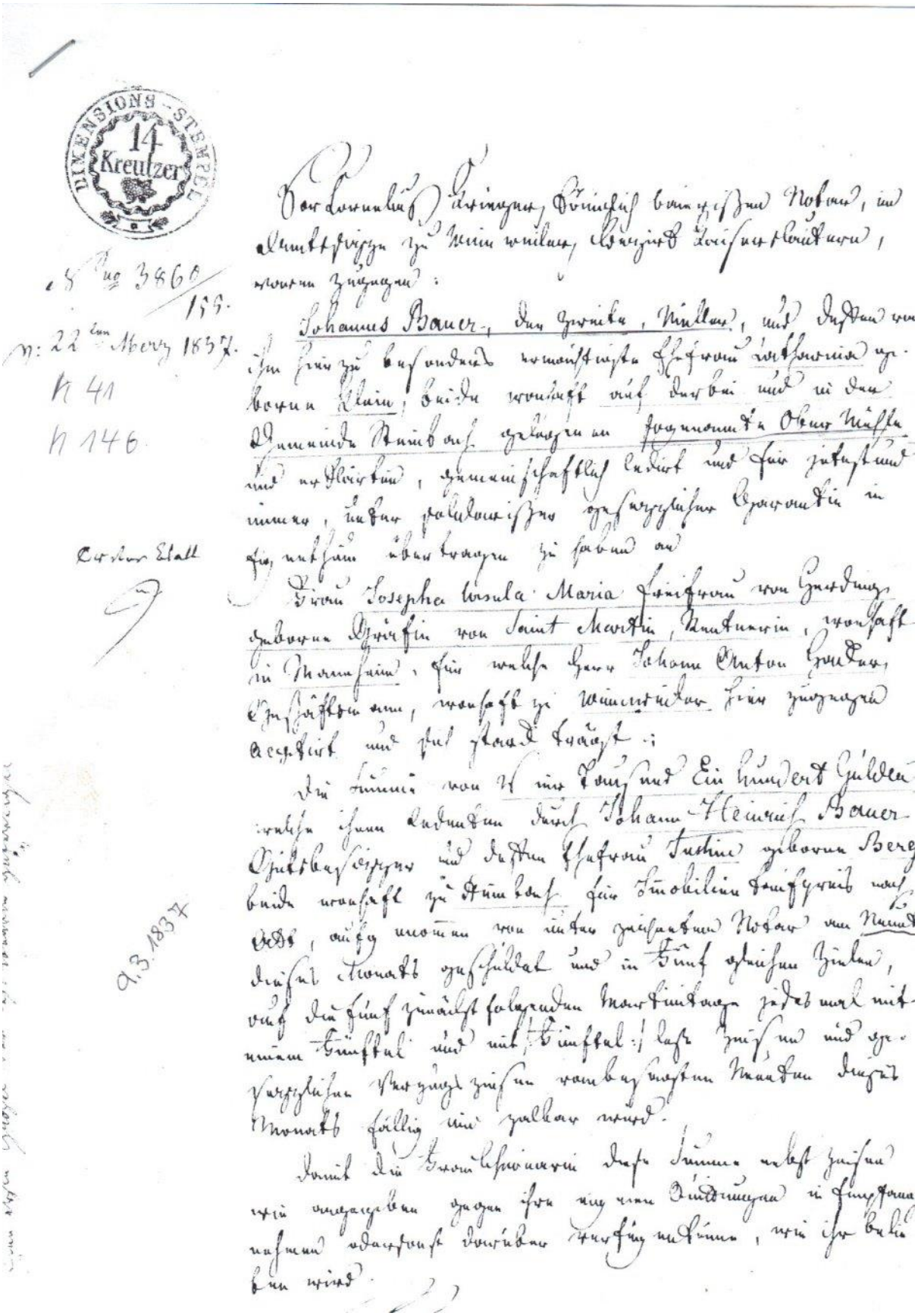

Figure 29: Notarized 1837 sale of the Upper Mill, page 1

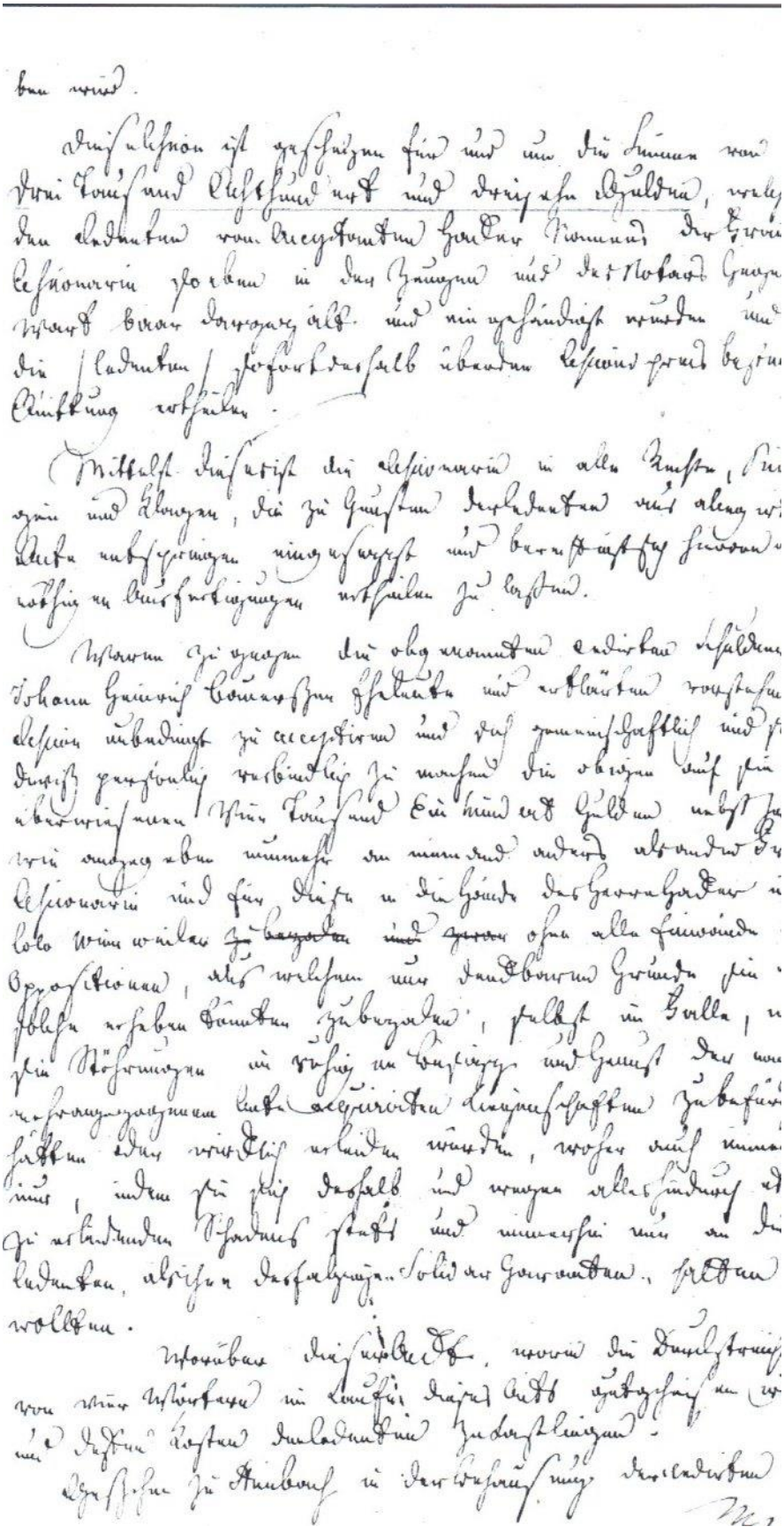

Figure 30: Notarized 1837 sale of the Upper Mill, page 2

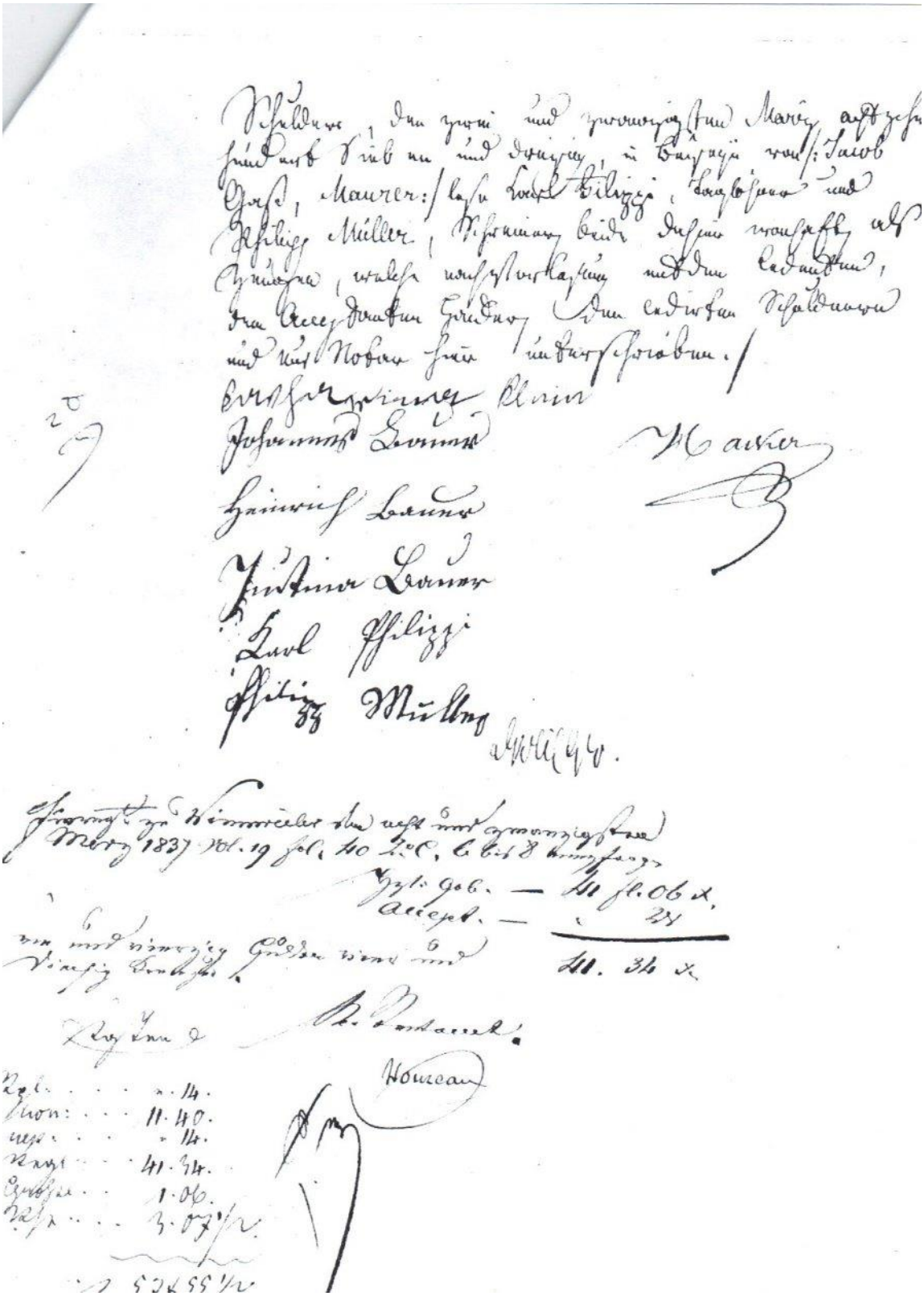

Figure 31: Notarized 1837 sale of the Upper Mill, page 3

German Transcription	English Translation
[Seite 1] Vor Kornelius Krieger, [königlich] baierischen Notar, im [Amtssizze] zu [Winnweiler] [Bezirk] Kaiserslautern, waren zugegen: Johannes Bauer, der zweite, Müller und dessen [von] ihm hier zu besonders [ermächtigte] Ehefrau Katharina, geborne Klein, beide wonhaft auf der bei und in der Gemeinde Steinbach gelegenen sogenannte Ober Mühle und erklärten, gemeinschaftlich cedirt und für jetzt und immer, unter [ ] [gesezzlicher] Garantie in Eigenthum übertragen zu haben an: Frau Josepha Ursula Maria Freifrau von Herding, geborne Gräfin von Saint Martin, Rentnerin, wonhaft in Mannheim, für welche Herr Johann Anton Hanker, Geschäftsmann, wonhaft zu Winnweiler hier zugegen [ates]tirt und [sich(?)] stark(?) trägt: Die Summe von vier tausend ein hundert Gulden welche ihnen Cedenten durch Johann Heinrich Bauer, Gutsbesizzer und dessen Ehefrau Justine geboren Berg beide wonhaft zu Steinbach für Immobilien Kaufpreis nach [Akt], aufgenommen von unterzeichnetem Notar am Neunten dieses Monats geschuldet und in fünf gleichen Zielen, auf die fünf zunächst folgenden Martinitage jedes mal mit einem fünften und mit :/fünftel:/ daß Zinsen und gesezzlichen Verzugs Zinsen vom besagten Neunten dieses Monats fällig und zahlbar wird. Damit die Frau [ ]narin diese Summe nebst Zinsen wie angegeben gegen ihre eigenen Quittungen in [Empfang] nehmen oder sonst darüber verfügen [können], wie ihr belieben wird. //	[Page 1] Before Kornelius Krieger, royal Bavarian notary in the official residence at Winnweiler, district of Kaiserslautern were present: Johannes Bauer II, a miller, and his wife, especially empowered/authorized, Katharina, born Klein, both residing at the so-named upper mill located in the community of Steinbach, and stated: jointly ceded, for now and forever, to have transferred under legal guarantee in ownership to: Josepha Ursula Maria Friefrau von Herding, born countess von Saint Martin, a pensioner residing in Mannheim,[118] for whom Johann Anton Hanker, a businessman residing in Winnweiler, here present, attests and [sich stark trägt??]: The sum of four thousand one hundred gulden which to them, the transferors, through Johann Heinrich Bauer, estate owner and his wife Justine, born Berg,[119] both residing in Steinbach for real estate the purchase price accepted according to the document from the undersigned notary, owed on the 9th of this month, and in 5 equal portions on the next 5 following St. Martin's days [= November 22] and with /a fifth/ that interest and legal default interest will be due and payable from the stated 9th of this month; so that the lady [ ] can take possession of this sum and interest as stated, on receipt, or otherwise able to have at her disposal, as she desires. // [Continued]

[118] Mannheim is about 30 miles (48 km) east of Steinbach am Donnersberg, on the Rhine River, and was the capitol of the historic Electorate of the Palatinate starting 1720, presumably through 1795 when territories west of the Rhine were annexed by France and the capitol became Mainz. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electorate_of_the_Palatinate.

[119] Johann Heinrich Bauer purchased the upper mill from Johannes Bauer.

German Transcription	English Translation
[Seite 2] ...ben wird. Diese Cession ist geschehen hier und um die Summe von drei tausend achthundert und dreizehn Gulden, welche den Cedenten vom Acceptanten Hanker namens der Frau Cessionarin soeben in den Zeugen und des Notars Gegenwart baar dargezalt und eingehandigt wurden und die /Cedenten/ sofort deshalb über den Cessionspreis beste[ ] Quittung ertheilen. Mittelst dieses ist die Cessionarin in alle Rechten, Sei[ ]gen und Klagen, die zu Gunsten der Cedenten aus [ ] w[ ] Acte(?) entspringen [eingesezzt] und be[ ] [hievon] nöthigen Ausfertigungen ertheilen zu laßen. Waren zugegen die obgenannten Cedirten Schuldner Johann Heinrich Bauerßen Eheleute und erklärten vorstehende Cession unbedingt zu acceptiren und sich gemeinschaftlich und [ ] derißß(?) persönlich verbindlich zu machen die obige auf sie überwiesenen vier tausend einhundert Gulden nebst [ ] wie angegeben nunmehr an [niemanden] anders als an die Frau Cessionarin und für diese u. die Hände des Herrn Hanker in loco Winnweiler [-- ----- -- ----] ohne alle Einwände Oppositionen, [aus] welchem nur denkbaren Grunde sie [ ] solche [erheben] könnten zu bezalen, selbst im Falle , [ ] sie Stöhrungen in ruhigen Besizz und [Genuß] der [nun?] mehr [angezogenen] [ ] [acquirirten] Liegenschaften zu befür[chten ?] hätten oder wirklich erleiden [würden], wofür auch [eine..] [nur], indem sie sich deshalb und wegen alles [hiedurch] [ ] zu erleidenden Schadens stets und immerhin nun an die Cedenten als ihre desfalsigen(?) [Solidar] Garanten [halten] wollten. Worüber dieser Ackt [worin] die [Durchstreichung] von vier Wörtern im [Laufe] dieses [Akts] gutgeheisen [worden?] und dessen Kosten [den] Cedenten zu [Last] [liegen] . Geschehen zu Steinbach in der Behausung der Cedirten //	[Page 2] [Translator's note: This is very confusing and from the previous parts, I'm not sure who is doing what. There is still too much missing to provide a complete translation, so I will give you a recap for paragraphs 2, 3, and 4. However, a lot of what is mentioned there is legalese and pertains to the rights, obligations, etc. of the parties and not to the specifics of the transfer transaction.] This transfer took place here for the sum of 3,813 Gulden which is paid in cash and handed over to the transferors by the receiver, Hanker, in the name of the lady, the transferee, in the presence of the witnesses and the notary, and the transferors immediately gave/authorized a receipt for the transfer amount. [Paragraph 2] This paragraph states that by means of this [document] the transferee will have prepared the necessary copies regarding the rights, complaints, etc., that arise in favor of the transferors out of the document. [Paragraph 3] This states that the above-mentioned transferors, the Bauer couple, unconditionally accept the transfer and personally are jointly bound concerning the transferred 4,100 gulden to the transferee and to no one else, through the hands of Mr. Hanker, residing in Winnweiler, without all opposition or objection which might be raised. [This is confusing and seems to imply that the Bauers will pay the transferee Freifraactu von Herding and refers to the Bauers as the debtors, instead of vice-versa. However, with the missing words it's difficult to understand the sense of what's written.] The last several lines look like a lot of legalese mentioning disruptions, enjoyment of acquired property, damage suffered, and joint guarantee, but with so many missing and questionable words I'm really not sure what is going on here. [Paragraph 4] This mentions that the 4 words crossed through [these were in the 3rd paragraph] were authorized, and the costs/fees are the burden of the transferor. This took place in the home of the transferor in Steinbach. // [Continued]

German Transcription	English Translation
[Seite 3] ...Schuldner, den zwei und zwanzigsten März achtzehn hundert sieben und dreßsig, in Beÿseÿn von /: Jacob Gaß, Maurer;/ lese(?) Carl Filippi, Taglöhner und Philipp Müller, Schreiner beide dahier wonhaft als Zeugen, welche nach Vorlesung mit den Cedenten, den Acceptanten Hanker, den Cedirten Schuldnern und uns Notar hier unterschrieben. Katharina Klein Johannes Bauer Heinrich Bauer Justina Bauer Karl Philippi Philipp Müller [ ] [ ] zu Winnweiler den acht und zwanzigsten Merz 1837 vol. 19, Fol. 40 Ziel(?) 6 bis 8 empfangen Hzl. gob. -- 41 fl. 06 x Accept -- 28 x --- 41. 34 x ein und vierzig Gulden vier und dreisig Kreuzer. k. Rentamt[120] Kosten: [list of fees, etc.]	[Page 3] Debtor, 22 March 1837, in the presence of Jacob Gaß. mason; [lese?] Carl Filippi, day laborer; and Philipp Müller, joiner, both residing here, as witnesses, who, after it had been read aloud, signed with the transferor, the acceptor Hanker, the transferor debtor, and us, the notary. Katharina Klein Johannes Bauer Heinrich Bauer Justina Bauer Karl Philippi Philipp Müller [ ] [ ] at Winnweiler, 28 March 1837, vol. 19 folio 40 [Rate or Installment(?)] 6 to 8 received [Hzl. gob.][121] --- 41 Gulden 06 Kreutzer[122] Acceptor(?) --- 28 Kreutzer --- 41. 34 Kreutzer 41 Gulden 34 Kreutzer Royal Financial Administrative District/Office Expenses: Stpl . . . . 14 [123] [list of other fees, etc.] [first fee: "Stpl" = Stempel = stamp duty]

Genealogical Notes on Johann Heinrich Bauer And Justine Berg, who purchased the mill from Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein

From FamilySearch.org, Johann Heinrich Bauer and Justine (Berg) Bauer married 31-Oct-1834 in Marnheim, six miles (10 km) northwest of Steinbach am Donnersberg: https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/J4NM-VXZ

Johann Heinrich's parents were Jacob Bauer and Barbara Schmidt (elsewhere recorded as Barbara Schneider).

Justine's parents were Karl Friedrich Berg, Charlotte Ackermann.

There are birth records for their children: Caroline Charlotte, Carl, Georg, Philipp, Christina, Susanna.

Justine Berg was born 26-Aug-1813 in Marnheim, per https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N8Y4-ZSC.

[120] "k." is apparently for Königliches, or "Royal."

[121] "Hzl." may be for herzoglich, "of the duke," or perhaps "Hzt." for Herzogtum, "duchy" – see https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/German_Word_List#H.

[122] The Gulden or "gold coin" was the currency of Bavaria. From 1754 to 1837 it was a unit of account used to denominate banknotes but not issued as a coin. The first Gulden coins were issued in 1837. There were 60 Kreuzer to a Gulden. Gulden was generally abbreviated "fl" for florin. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bavarian_gulden.

[123] The stamp ("stempel") duty or fee of 14 Kreutzer was also shown on the seal at the top of page 1.

APPENDIX 5: FATE OF THE UPPER MILL

The following text describes the Upper Mill (*Obere Mühle*) that was owned by Johannes and Katharina (Klein) Bauer prior to their emigration to America.

The text is an extract from *Steinbach am Donnersberg, Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (Steinbach am Donnersberg, History of Land and People), compiled and edited by Michael März, self-published in 1990 (page 280). The book includes contributions from multiple authors. The text is used and translated by permission, and was accessed 6-Sep-2012 from http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html.

Names have been made bold for convenience.

Plan Number 796a house – Upper Mill; Garden Number 796b:

The upper mill was already in existence before the Thirty Years' War [1618–1648] because the administrator and tax collector of the Oberstein [1] knights mentioned in the tax collections book of 1611 [2] that he was the tenant of the upper mill. It can no longer be determined how long it had already been in existence. Steinbach had three mills before the great war [3]: the oak mill, the upper, and the lower mills. According to **Hans Groß**, a miller wasn't again named in the upper mill until 1718. He was **Andreas Kissinger**, from the Wartenberg [4] area, who married **Maria Katharina Bauer** on October 18, 1718. He was the first Kissinger in Steinbach. Whether any of his sons continued the occupation of miller is not known. Not until 1750 was a master miller again named for this plan number, **Johann Adam Bauer**. His successor was **Johann Jakob Bauer**, born April 13, 1745, who married **Maria Katharina Becker** on April 21, 1766. When he died in 1801, he was followed by his son **Johannes**, who had married **Katharina Klein**. In any event, the water took him along [5] because nothing more is known about him and his nine children.

The next person who acquired the upper mill was **Johann Heinrich Bauer**, born 23 May 1809, a son of **Jakob Bauer** and **Barbara Schneider**. He had learned the miller trade and in 1832 married **Katharina Graf** from the Bären mill at Neuhemsbach. His wife died in 1834, and toward the end of that year he took **Justina Berg** from Marnheim as the miller's wife. When he died in 1846, he left behind 4 children, of whom **Charlotte** married **Christian Zepp** from Dannenfels. Susanne married the farmer, **Abraham 4**, at the Röhrbrunnen; **Georg 1**, "fat George," [married] **Jakobina Schläfer**, and **Karl the 1st** in 1860 married **Dorothea Gehrmann** from Jakobsweiler. The last named individual was the miller, and took over the mill. In 1842 his father enlarged the house with an addition, renovated the mill, and constructed a new barn and stable. He was also a baker, and in 1867 built a new baking oven. Even today at the bakery in the upper mill, one sees traces of the path to the mill, which leads from Standenbühler lane to the mill. His son **Karl Friedrich**, born July 11, 1854, followed him into the mill, who, on 7 July 1894, also married the daughter of a miller, **Anna Schneider** from the lower mill. She died in childbirth in 1896. On July 11, 1903 he took **Katharina Friederika Bauer**, the widow of **Georg Limbacher**, as his wife. By this time, the production of flour in the mill had ceased, and only crushed grain/coarse meal was produced. **Karl Friedrich Bauer 1st** died on 20 January 1953, preceded by his wife on 17 January 1949. Of the 4 sons, **Karl Friedrich 2nd** remained at home. He married **Friederike Bauer** in 1928. Friedrich ripped out the turbine and sold the water rights. Of his four children, Emmy, Gerhard, Herbert and Helmut , **Emmy** married **Otto Orth** and moved into Donnersberg street. **Gerhard** moved to Gundersweiler, and **Herbert** to Mehlingen. **Helmut** [6] remained at home and married **Ingrid Spielmann** from Saarbrücken. Of their three children, **Lothar**, **Anita** and **Ulli**, the latter lives in Rockenhausen.

[1] "Oberstein" refers to the Oberstein noble family—see http://alsterweiler.matthias-dreyer.de/index.php?title=Oberstein, accessed 22-Feb-2014. The town of Oberstein is 43 miles (70 km) west of Steinbach am Donnersberg.

[2] The original German—"Kellereibuch des Jahres 1611"—is cited several times in the History of Steinbach am Donnersberg. On page 42 is mention of the "Kellerei," stating that today it would be called "Einnehmerei," which apparently means a clerk's office, such as for taxes. See this link for "Einnehmerei," accessed 22-Feb-2014: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Abbreviation_Table_for_Meyers_Orts_und_Verkehrs_Lexikon_Des_Deutschen_Reichs

[3] The "great war" usually refers to World War I, but in this case presumably refers to the Thirty Years' War. The lower mill is described on page 282 as going back to 1300.

[4] Wartenberg village is about six miles (10 km) southwest of Steinbach am Donnersberg.

[5] "The water took him along" is a reference to their emigration across the ocean.

[6] Helmut and Ingred Bauer lived at the mill compound as of June 2014, where they were visited by Raymond and Diana Bauer of California, their 6th cousins.

APPENDIX 6: FAMILY MIGRATIONS OVER FIVE GENERATIONS

The table below shows migrations within the United States for the first five generations of descendants and where they lived during their lives. The table was used to identify the major migrations described in "Migrations within the United States", page 46.

- The generation is indicated by leading dots in column 1, and in column 2.
- The descendants are ordered by lineage, so the direct lineage can be traced by generation, reading up the table (e.g., the first five rows show the direct lineage to Clifford Purdy Hart, and John C Bower in row six was the child of Jacob Bauer).
- The table does not include those who did not migrate, except as needed to show the lineage back to generation 1.
- Some of those who did not migrate lived in other states for a time, but returned to their native state.
- The table does not include children who migrated young with their parents, unless they subsequently migrated elsewhere.
- In some cases the birth or death location is inferred from other records.
- All locations are either states or counties. Some county references include neighboring counties.

Table 11: Descendant migrations within the United States

Based on available data as of March, 2015

Who	Gener-ation	Born (residence)	Lived (mainly)	Died (residence)
Johannes Bauer, Katharina Klein	1	**Bavaria**	**Bavaria**	Coshocton, OH
• Jacob Bauer	2	**Bavaria**	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • Mary Catharine Bower	3	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • • Prudence Malevia Purdy	4	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • • • Clifford Purdy Hart	5	Coshocton, OH	Dallas, TX	Dallas, TX
• • John C Bower	3	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • • Ward James Bower	4	Coshocton, OH	IN, NY, OH, UT, CA	Coshocton, OH
• • • • James Speckman Bower	5	IN	Summit, OH	Los Angeles, CA
• • • • Robert Ward Bower	5	IN	OH, SC, FL	Durham, NC
• • • • Betty Isabell Bower	5	Summit, OH	OH?	Collier, FL
• • • Virginia Lela Bower	4	Coshocton, OH	Summit, OH	Jay, IN
• • • • Mary Ellen Pope	5	Jackson, FL	Summit, OH	Summit, OH
• • • • Pauline Elois Pope	5	Summit, OH	Brevard, FL	living ?
• • • Byron Frank Bower	4	Coshocton, OH	IL	IL
• • • • Byron Clement Bower	5	IL	IL, TX	TX
• • • • Paul Allison Bower	5	IL	IL, VT, NH	NH
• • • Noble Allison Bower	4	Coshocton, OH	OH, TX	Shelby, TX
• Anna Elizabetha Bauer	2	**Bavaria**	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • Catharine C Hofstettler		Coshocton, OH	Shelby, IL	Shelby, IL
• Carl/Charles Bauer	2	**Bavaria**	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL
• • Adam Bauer	3	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL
• • • Israel Bauer	4	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL
• • • • Raymond Deane Bauer	5	Schuyler, IL	CA	Living
• • Henry John Bauer	3	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL	Adair, MO
• • • Della May Bauer	4	Schuyler, IL	Costilla, CO	CO
• • • Ida E Bauer	4	Schuyler, IL	Adams, IL	Adams, IL
• • • John Lewis Bauer	4	Schuyler, IL	Adair, MO	Adair, MO
• • • Benjamin Earl Bauer	4	Schuyler, IL	Adams, IL	Manatee, FL
• • • Lenore Fern Bauer	4	Schuyler, IL	Duval, FL	Duval, FL
• • Samuel Bauer	3	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL
• • • Charles John Bauer	4	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL
• • • • Anna Belle Bauer	5	Schuyler, IL	Cook, IL	Cook, IL

Who	Gener-ation	Born (residence)	Lived (mainly)	Died (residence)
• Anna Margaretha Bauer	2	**Bavaria**	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL
• • Margaret Tayor	3	Coshocton, OH	OH, IL	Schuyler, IL
• • • Minnie Esther Markell	4	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL	IL
• • • • J Markell Johnson	5	Schuyler, IL	Los Angeles, CA	Los Angeles, CA
• • • Homer Franklin Markell	4	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL	Schuyler, IL
• • Susannah Tayor	3	Schuyler, IL	IL or MS	IL
• • • Rosa Lee Elmore	4	IL	Alexander, IL	MO
• • • • Roy Winslow Clifford	5	Alexander, IL	MO	MO
• • • Georgia M Elmore	4	MO	AR	AR
• Adam Bauer	2	**Bavaria**	OH, IL, KS	Shawnee, KS
• • Mary Elizabeth Bauer	3	Schuyler, IL	Shawnee, KS	Dewey, OK
• • • Oscar Lee Halderman	4	Shawnee, KS	KS	KS
• • • • Ruby May Halderman	5	KS	El Paso, TX	El Paso, TX
• • • Charles Durham Halderman	4	Shawnee, KS	OK, NE, KS	NE
• • • • Robert George Halderman	5	Dewey, OK	OK, CO, WA	Clark, WA
• • • Allen George Halderman	4	Shawnee, KS	OK, MO	Laclede, MO
• • • • Hazel Emma J Halderman	5	MO	AR?	Chicot, AR
• • • Clifford Eugene Halderman	4	Shawnee, KS	ND, SD, IA	Los Angeles, CA
• • • • Oscar Herman Halderman	5	Woodbury, IA	IA, CA	Dallas, TX
• • • • Paul C Halderman	5	Woodbury, IA	OR	OR
• • • • Pansy Altrusa Halderman	5	Woodbury, IA	CA	Siskiyou, CA
• • • • Herbert Eugene Halderman	5	Woodbury, IA	CA	Los Angeles, CA
• • William Marion Bauer	3	Schuyler, IL	Shawnee, KS	Shawnee, KS
• • • Mabel Josephine Bauer	4	Wabaunsee, KS	KS, OK	Shawnee, KS
• • • • Harriet Adell Normandin	5	OK	KS	Coffey, KS
• • • Henry Lewis Bauer	4	Wabaunsee, KS	OK, KS	Creek, OK
• • • • Wesley F Bauer	5	Nowata?, OK	KS	Shawnee, KS
• • • • Mabel Josephine Bauer	5	Nowata?, OK	KS, NM?	NM
• • • Guy E Bauer	4	Shawnee, KS	OK?	CA?
• • Sarah Catharine Bauer	3	KS	KS, MO	MO
• • • Louis W Wilson	4	Johnson, KS	KS, CO	Kiowa, CO
• • Charles Bauer	3	Leavenworth, KS	KS, CO	Crowley, CO
• • • Myrtle Mae Bauer	4	Shawnee, KS	KS, CO	Crowley, CO
• • • George Alexander Bauer	4	Shawnee, KS	KS, CO	Delta, CO
• • • Bertha Caroline Bauer	4	Shawnee, KS	KS, CO	Garfield, CO
• • • Edith Belle Bauer	4	Shawnee, KS	NM	Bernalillo, NM
• • Henry A Bauer	3	Shawnee, KS	KS, CO, NE, MO, AL	Baldwin, AL
• • Lewis L Bauer	3	Shawnee, KS	KS, TX	Cameron, TX
• • • Julianna Josephine Bauer	4	MO	KS, TX	Hidalgo, TX
• • • • Lewis Allen Bradshaw	5	Cameron, TX	TX, MO	Living
• • • • Loren Kay Bradshaw	5	Cameron, TX	TX	Galveston, TX

Who	Gener-ation	Born (residence)	Lived (mainly)	Died (residence)
• Magdalena Bauer	2	**Bavaria**	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • John A Lonsinger	3	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • • Jesse Sanford Lonsinger	4	Coshocton, OH	Philidelphia, PA	Philidelphia, PA
• • • • John Sanford Lonsinger	5	Philadelphia, PA	PA	NJ
• • • William M Lonsinger	4	Coshocton, OH	Bates, MO	Bates, MO
• • • • Wilma M Lonsinger	5	IL	MO, KS	Johnson, KS
• • • Harvey Ralph Lonsinger	4	Coshocton, OH	Cook, IL	Cook, IL
• • • Rodney Teale Lonsinger	5	Cook, IL	FL, CA	San Bernardino, CA
• • Charles Lewis Lonsinger	3	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • • Lee Lonsinger	4	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH	Coshocton, OH
• • • • Helen Marie Lonsinger	5	Knox, OH	OH	Aransas, TX
• • Mary Catharine Lonsinger	3	Coshocton, OH	Van Wert, OH	Van Wert, OH
• • Phillip Adam Lonsinger	3	Coshocton, OH	Geary, KS	Geary, KS
• • • Ray Lonsinger	4	Geary, KS	Geary, KS	IA
• • • Martha Lonsinger	4	Geary, KS	Woodbury, IA	Woodbury, IA
• • • • Charles Arthur Wenzel	5	Geary, KS	CA	Los Angeles, CA
• • • William Lonsinger	4	Geary, KS	Denver, CO	Ellis, TX
• • • Bertha Lonsinger	4	Geary, KS	Geary, KS	Geary, KS
• • • • Arlene Louise Bailey	5	Geary, KS	KS, IL	Living?
• • • • Betty L Bailey	5	Geary, KS	KS, OK	OK
• • • Lena Lonsinger	4	Geary, KS	Geary, KS	Knoxville, TN
• • • • Mary Ann Essex	5	TN	KS	Living
• • • Lee Lonsinger	4	Geary, KS	Woodbury, IA	Woodbury, IA
• • John Frederick Lonsinger	3	Coshocton, OH	Wabaunsee, KS	Kay, OK
• • • Roy Clinton Lonsinger	4	Leavenworth, KS	Kay, OK	Kay, OK
• • • • Roy West Lonsinger	5	Kay, OK	OK, KY	KY
• • • • Halmond Adkins Lonsinger	5	Kay, OK	OK, CA	Riverside, CA
• • • • Wallace F Lonsinger	5	KS	CO	Larimer, CO
• • • Ethel M Lonsinger	4	Wabaunsee, KS	OK, CO	Denver, CO
• • • Martha Lena Lonsinger	4	Wabaunsee, KS	Denver, CO	Kern, CA
• • Lewis Lonsinger	3	Coshocton, OH	Wabaunsee, KS	OK
• • • Mary Magdalena Lonsinger	4	KS	OK	Montgomery, KS
• • • • Carl Byron Douglass	5	OK	OK, KS, TX, LA	Rapides, LA
• • • • Orel Homer Douglass	5	OK	KS, TX	Living
• • • Sevena Lonsinger	4	KS	OK	Tulsa, OK
• • • Walter L Lonsinger	4	Butler, KS	Washington, OK	Tulsa, OK
• • • Bernice Lonsinger	4	Butler, KS	OK	Tulsa, OK
• • • Albert Lee Lonsinger	4	OK	KS, OK	Tulsa, OK
• • • • Betty J Lonsinger	5	KS	WA	Living
• • • • Richard Lee Lonsinger	5	KS	KS, OK	Living

APPENDIX 7: LONSINGERS OF NORTHEASTERN KANSAS

The Lonsingers comprise a large branch of the descendants, starting with the marriage of Magdalena Bauer (generation 2) to Frederick Wilhelm Ludwig Lonsinger in 1850. Magdalena and Frederick had 13 children, 11 of whom lived to adulthood, and most of whom stayed in the area of Coshocton County, Ohio. However, three of their children moved between 1880 and 1895 to Geary and Pottawatomie Counties in northeastern Kansas (to Wamego, Junction City, and Maple Hill).

"Lonsinger" is an unusual name, which has aided the search for members of this large branch of the descendants. Several other Lonsingers were found in the same area of Kansas as the Ohio Lonsingers. No known link was established between the these two groups of Lonsingers, though it seems likely that they were related. The notes in this appendix may be of use to others trying to establish such a link.

A George Lonsinger immigrated from Germany to the U.S. in about 1885 and is found in Pottawatomie County in the 1895 Kansas Census. From 1900 through 1930 he is found in Wamego, where Phillip Adam Lonsinger of Ohio lived when he married in 1893. George and his wife Emilia Kropf had eight children in Wamego. George Lonsinger and his descendants can be found in the Ancestry.com Hemlock family tree at http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14045445/person/20065844812.

We know that Frederick W. L. Lonsinger is from the town of Pfullingen, Württemberg, which is about 140 miles (220 km) southeast of Steinbach am Donnersberg. The two Lonsinger families could potentially be linked through German records from that town.

There are two Walter/Wallie Lonsingers who could easily be confused, one from each group of Lonsingers. Both were born in Kansas in 1903, and both died in 1977. There are two Social Security Death Index records: Oregon (Nov-1903 to Jan-1977), and Oklahoma (Dec-1903 to Jul-1977).

- Walter L Lonsinger (Dec-1903 to Jul-1977), has parents Lewis Lonsinger and Anna J Sowers (from Coshocton County, Ohio). His grandmother was Magdalena Bauer.
- Wallie/Wally Rob Lonsinger (Nov-1903 to Jan-1977), has parents F. F. and Cora Lonsinger (1925 Kansas State Census, born in Wamego).

APPENDIX 8: ESTABLISHING JACOB BAUER AS THE FIRST CHILD OF JOHANNES BAUER AND CATHERINE KLEIN

A notable person in this family story is **Jacob Bauer**, born 1-Mar-1812 in Steinbach am Donnersberg, died 1857, married 1845 to **Anna Barbara Fry**. Census records identified Jacob as the great-great-grandfather of Steve Bower, author of this family story. However, Jacob's parents remained unknown. Searching for Jacob's parents ultimately led to the compilation of this family story.

Prior to establishing that Jacob was the first child of Johannes and Katharina Bauer, research on U.S. records and German birth records showed that:

- Jacob Bauer was born about 1812–1813 in Germany according to the 1850 U.S. census record, the single known U.S. record indicating his birth year and place (and showing his children)
- Jacob Bauer lived in Tiverton and had land adjacent to a John Bauer, and to a Charles Baur/Bauer, later presumed to be John and Catharine's son.
- Johannes "John" and Katharina "Catharine" Bauer came from Bavaria and settled in Tiverton, Ohio
- John and Catharine Bauer had 6 children who lived with them in Tiverton.

However, no birth record for Jacob Bauer was found, and no other records showing if or how he was related to the other Bauers—a tantalizing mystery.

The German Birth and Christening records indexed on FamilySearch.org showed eight children of Johannes Bauer and Katharina Klein, all born in Steinbach am Donnersberg. However, those records were from a microfilm roll covering July 1812 to July 1839, thus Jacob, born in March 1812, was not included.[124] Jacob's age would have made him the first of their nine children, born one year before their second child.

This circumstantial evidence led the author to search for *all* descendants of Johannes and Katharina Bauer, in hopes of establishing their relationship to Jacob Bauer—the genesis of this family story. The search eventually led to Raymond Deane Bauer, a great-great-grandson of Johannes Bauer, and his wife Diana, living in California. If the genealogical records were correct, Raymond and Steve's closest common ancestors were Johannes and Katharina Bauer of Steinbach am Donnersberg. Raymond, Diana, and Steve collaborated on the search, and Raymond agreed to try a Y-DNA test to determine if he and Steve were related. Y-DNA is only passed from father to son, so this test shows relationships along the male lineage.

The DNA test showed Raymond and Steve were related (a genetic distance of 1), with about a 50% probability that our common male ancestor was within the last five generations, and a 90% probability within the last ten generations. Given these results, Jacob Bauer and Johannes Bauer were likely third cousins or closer—very encouraging, but their exact relationship remained unclear.

Soon after the DNA test established they were related, I found this passage in a history of Steinbach am Donnersberg (translated from German):[125]

> When [Johann Jakob Bauer] died in 1801, he was followed [as master miller of the upper mill] by his son Johannes, who had married Katharina Klein. In any event, the water took him along[126] because nothing more is known about him and his nine children.

Knowing that Johannes and Katharina had nine children, it seemed quite likely that Jacob was indeed, their ninth child. But it was still possible that he was a cousin.

To confirm the relationship, I joined Pfälzisch-Rheinische Genealogical Society in the region of Steinbach am Donnersberg. Their member listing included three members named Bauer with their emails. I wrote to those three

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[124] FamilySearch.org. "Germany, Births and Baptisms, 1558–1898" index. Accessed 11-Nov-2012: https://familysearch.org, records for last name Bauer and parents Johannes Bauer and Catherina Klein; citing reference, FHL microfilm 193180.

[125] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Page 280. Accessed 6-Sep-2012: http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html

[126] "The water took him along" refers to their emigration across the ocean.

members in English and translated into German (using Google Translate), explaining my research on this Bauer family of Steinbach am Donnersberg. One of them, Gerlinde Leibig-Bauer, responded in November, 2012:

> *Hallo lieber Forscher-und Ahnenfreund Steve Bower. Ja ich kann Ihnen helfen, Ihre Ahnen zusammenzutreiben. Ich selbst bin eine geborene Bauer aus dem Steinbacher Clan und habe alle Daten zusammen getragen.*
>
> [Hello dear researcher and ancestor friend Steve Bower. Yes, I can help you round up your ancestors. I myself am a born Bauer from the Steinbacher clan and have collected all the data.]

Gerlinde provided a wealth of information on the Steinbacher Bauer clan, including confirmation that Johannes and Katharina Bauer's first child was, indeed, Jacob Bauer, my great-great-grandfather.

Not long after, collaborator Jan Eccher uncovered Jacob Bauer's 1812 birth record on microfilm obtained from the LDS Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah. Jacob's birth record can be seen in Appendix 2.

Detailed Circumstantial Evidence

Prior to searching for all descendants of Johannes and Catharina Bauer, considerable circumstantial evidence pointed to a relationship between them and Jacob Bauer. Several land records for Tiverton[127] provide evidence for a family relationship, showing that Jacob owned two parcels of land, each adjacent to lots owned by Johannes "John" Bauer and Carl/Charles Bauer:

1. Separate land patents[128] were awarded to John Bauer (1840, 1842), Charles Bauer (1842, 1848, 1849), and Jacob Bauer (1840, 1842). These were in Tiverton's southeast "German" neighborhood and most parcels were adjacent to one another, in two groups. "John Baur" was confirmed to be of John and Catharine Bauer per subsequent land transfers. Charles Bower was presumably John and Catharine's son, christened Carl Bauer in Bavaria.
2. Land transfers of one of the lots were as follows:
    - 1855 from John & Catharine Bauer to Frederick Lonsinger, who married John & Catharine's daughter Magdelena in 1850
    - 31-Oct-1856 from Frederick Lonsinger to Jacob Bowers
    - 1857 from Jacob Bauer to Jacob's children when he died (no specific record found)
    - 2-Dec-1874 to Jacob's son John C Bower from John C Bower's siblings
    - 12-Dec-1874 from John C Bauer to John A Lonsinger, son of Frederick and Magdalena (Bauer) Lonsinger.
3. Transfer of a different lot from Jacob and Barbara (Fry) Bauer to Frederick Lonsinger (31-Oct-1856), the same day as the transfer noted above from Frederick Lonsinger to Jacob Bauer—so this was apparently a land swap.
4. Charles Bauer's land patent of 1842 later transferred to P Kirch (per the 1872 land ownership map of Tiverton). P Kirch is presumably Peter Kirch, father of Elizabeth Kirch who married John A Lonsinger (the ultimate owner of the lot in #2 above).[129]
5. The 1872 Tiverton land ownership map shows a "J. Bowers" lot (80 acres) in the southeast "German" neighborhood. In 1872 this is owned by the estate of Jacob Bauer (d. 1857), or by his children, who transferred the land to his son John C Bower in 1874.
    - The "J. Bowers" lot is kitty corner to "M. Grasbaugh." Jacob Bauer appears two houses from M. Grasbaugh in the 1850 census, and there are similar correlations with other neighbors between the

[127] Boyd. 2008. *Family Maps of Coshocton County*. Available at the Coshocton Public Library. Also the 1872 land ownership map of Tiverton, Ohio, available on Ancestry.com, image #6.

[128] A land patent is an original land transfer from the U. S. Government to a citizen.

[129] Hill. 1881. *History of Coshocton County, Ohio 1740–1881*. Page 729. http://archive.org/details/cu31924009823455

1850 census and the 1872 map (e.g., Kidder Cummings). This corroborates that this is where Jacob Bauer lived in 1850.

- The "J. Bowers" lot abuts a "T. Darling" lot, which is presumably **Thomas Darling** (born about 1800, died about1874) of Jefferson Twp. Thomas Darling was the only T* Darling found in a search of 1870 census records for Coshocton, Holmes, and Knox Counties. Thomas Darling was the uncle of **Isabel Darling**, who was John C Bower's first wife. Census records show Thomas living in Jefferson in 1870, but he presumably owned land in Tiverton.
- The "J. Bowers" lot is near "P. Kirch" (see #4 above). A Peter Kirch also appears in Steinbach am Donnersberg, Bavaria[130], home town of Johannes and Katharina Bauer, The German birth record of his wife, Elisabeth (on FamilySearch.org), shows she was born in Erfenbach, about 20 miles (32 km) southwest of Steinbach am Donnersberg. (I was not able to determine if Peter Kirch of Ohio was from Steinbach am Donnersberg.)
- The "J. Bowers" lot is quite close to the Evangelical Reform Church (shown on the 1872 map), which in 2012 is the Dutch Run Church of Christ. The Dutch Run Cemetery is about one mile north of the church, where several family members and neighbors are buried, including: Frederick and Magdalena (Bauer) Lonsinger, John A and Elizabeth (Kirch) Lonsinger, several other Lonsinger children, and Peter and Elizabeth Kirch. It seems quite possible that Jacob Bauer would have been buried here, but his burial place remains unknown. Unfortunately, a fire destroyed the Evangelical Reform Church membership records prior to 1907.[131]

[130] Michael März, ed. 1990. *Steinbach am Donnersberg: Geschichtliches über Land und Leute* (History of Land and People). A compilation of contributions from multiple authors. Self-published. Pages 177, 181. Accessed 6-Sep-2012: http://www.steinbach-am-donnersberg.de/Geschichte/Geschichte.html

[131] Coshocton County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society. 2008. *Tiverton Township Cemetery Tombstone Readings, History of Township, Photos, Obituaries and More*. Volume XVIII. Page 117.

APPENDIX 9: HOW THE LISTING OF DESCENDANTS AND THEIR STATISTICS WERE GENERATED

For anyone who may be curious, this appendix describes how the listing of descendants in Volume 2 was created, and how the statistics were compiled for the first five generations.

Ancestry.com serves as the repository for the Bauer family descendants. Anyone can access the online tree for free as described on page 3 under "Online Family Tree at Ancestry.com".

The following steps were used to track information about individual descendants and generate statistics from the resulting data:

1. Synchronize the online Ancestry.com tree to Family Tree Maker software application
2. Generate a GEDCOM file of the descendants from Family Tree Maker by selecting Johannes "John" Bower and choosing the option to include all descendants and their spouses
3. Import the GEDCOM file into Microsoft Excel, reading the GEDCOM file with a custom Excel (VBA) program created by the author. This database identified each descendant's generation and their vital statistics (the dates and locations of birth, marriage, divorce, death)
4. Manually review the descendants and update the Excel database:
    a. Fill in new data elements, e.g., to record twins, family migrations, military experience, notes to be added to the descendant listing, etc. Some of these were determined in Family Tree Maker, e.g., identifying all persons with Military Service or Occupation records.
    b. Identify younger living persons who should be excluded from the descendants listing, unless requested to be included by themselves or their relatives—in general, those born after 1980 were excluded from the listing.
    c. Identify descendants who should be excluded due to having only speculative records or relationships.
5. Generate statistics from the Excel database using pivot tables.

The following steps were then used to generate the descendants listing:

1. Synchronize the online tree to Family Tree Maker
2. Export the listing from Family Tree Maker
    a. Select File > Export
    b. Select "Selected individuals" > "Johannes "John" Bauer" > "Descendants >" (includes spouses)
    c. Manually remove descendants deemed too young to be included, or with only speculative data (as described above)
    d. Export in FTM 2017 format
3. Open the new, exported tree
4. Generate a descendants report
    a. Select Publish > Genealogy Reports > Descendants Report
    b. Choose number of generations, Generation Indicators = Simple, Numbering System = Register
    c. Set additional Items to Include: burial, divorce, arrival, departure, etc.
    d. Click "Generate Report"
    e. Click "Share" button > HTML
5. Process the HTML file
    a. Open the html file in MS Word
    b. Run a custom VBA macro to revise specific html and css code, to improve the resulting web page.
6. Create the full HTML and PDF files
    a. Create the cover and introductory pages in MS Word and html/css
    b. Add the cover/introductory html pages to the html document
    c. Open the html file in Word, save in Word format, then copy the "generations" listings and add them to the cover/introductory pages, to create the full Word document
    d. Save the Word file in PDF format, which preserves the links.